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14

Africa (Sub-Saharan)

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CONTENTS

9 MARCH 1988

INTERNATIONAL

Australian Teachers Give Cash to ANC, PAC, SWAPO /*THE STAR*, 20 Jan 88/ 1

INTER-AFRICAN

France Donates to Africa Fund 2
Three Nation Electricity Linkup Across Zambezi River Begins /*BUSINESS DAY*, 22 Jan 88/ 2
Report on SADCC Transport Sector Summarized
/Charles Rajabu; *TANZANIA DAILY NEWS*, 26 Jan 88/ 2

ANGOLA

Official Travel Abroad Curtailed 4
Van Dunem on New Judicial Structure 4

CAPE VERDE

Nigerian Cooperants Arrive 7

KENYA

Search for Oil Yields Encouraging Results /*DAILY NATION*, 27 Jan 88/ 8
WEEKLY REVIEW Editor Urges AIDS Education Campaign
/Hilary Ng'weno; *THE WEEKLY REVIEW*, 22 Jan 88/ 8

MOZAMBIQUE

Nigerian Technicians To Provide Cooperative Aid in Varied Fields 10
Mario Machungo Discusses Economic Issues 10
Class of Young Technicians Completes Training in Cuba 13
Maputo Province To Have Two New Power Plants 13
Geology, Mining Institute To Be Inaugurated 14
Priest Released From MNR Captivity Describes Ordeal 15
French Agricultural Development Project Benefits 2,000 Families 16
Displaced Persons in Manhica District Engaged in Farming 17
Cheringoma Peasants Renew Agricultural Production 18
Ten Percent Increase in Cultivated Area Planned 19
Administrator Discusses Key Problems in Chokwe 20

NAMIBIA

Kangootui Discusses Reasons for His Resignation /Rajah Munamava; *THE NAMIBIAN*, 22 Jan 88/ 22
Government, SWAPO Spokesmen Debate Hopes for Settlement
/Andrew Matjila, Anton Lubowski; *FRONTLINE*, Jan 88/ 23

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY

MPLA Reportedly Using Chemical Weapons /*DIE BURGER* 27 Jan 88/ 26
Shipment of Rifles /*DIE BURGER* 25 Jan 88/ 26
Secret Sale of German Submarine Design Alleged /*DIE BURGER*, 28 Jan 88/ 26
Export Version of Dogfight Missile With Helmet Mounted Sight Described /*PARATUS*, Feb 88/ ... 26

ECONOMIC

Minister Reveals Details of Privatization of Major Corporations <i>[Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 88]</i>	27
Trade With Taiwan Up 66 Percent <i>[Mandy Jean Woods; BUSINESS DAY, 4 Feb 88]</i>	2*
Black Business Getting Share of Divesting Foreign Companies <i>[THE WEEKLY MAIL, 5-11 Feb 88]</i>	29
SBDC Launches Start-Up Fund <i>[Hilary Joffe; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 5-11 Feb 88]</i>	29
More Foreigners Seeking Jobs in Country <i>[Malcolm Fothergill; THE SUNDAY STAR, 7 Feb 88]</i> ...	30
Soweto Firm Entering Soft-Drink Market <i>[Bronwyn Adams; SUNDAY TIMES, 7 Feb 88]</i>	31
Mintek President Discusses Need for Locally Trained Engineers, Technicians <i>[Aiden Edwards Interview; FINANCIAL MAIL, 29 Jan 88]</i>	31
NPI Report: GDP Reduced Since 1981 <i>[Helen Wishart; BUSINESS DAY, 4 Feb 88]</i>	32
Sanctions Fail To Stop Import of Books <i>[Helen Wishart; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Jan 88]</i>	33
Olivetti Training Program for Blacks Aids Company <i>[Theo Rawana; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Jan 88]</i>	33

SOCIAL

Lebowa Faces Increasing Unemployment, Hunger <i>[Therese Anders; THE STAR, 5 Feb 88]</i>	33
Thousands of Blacks Take Advantage of Inner City's Gray Area Status <i>[BUSINESS DAY, 22 Jan 88]</i>	35
Security Forces Issue Friendly Pamphlets to Students in Cape Town Townships <i>[Gaye Davis; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 29 Jan-5 Feb 88]</i>	36
Police Officers To Test Applicants as Stricter Gun Laws Go Into Effect <i>[Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 8 Feb 88]</i>	37
Fewer Deaths by Murder Recorded in Soweto in 1987 <i>[Montshiwa Moroke; THE STAR, 5 Feb 88]</i>	38

TANZANIA

Friendship Association With Mozambique Created	39
--	----

ZIMBABWE

Companies Express Dismay Over Drastic Foreign Exchange Cuts <i>[THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 5 Feb 88]</i>	40
Japanese Feasibility Studies for Industrial Projects Detailed <i>[THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 5 Feb 88]</i> ...	41
Rail Links to Maputo, Swaziland Restored <i>[THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 5 Feb 88]</i>	42

**Australian Teachers Give Cash to ANC, PAC,
SWAPO**

34000395b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Perth—Terrorist groups opposed to Pretoria will benefit from donations totalling R240,000 which the Australian Teachers' Federation is to give to various organisations worldwide this year.

This is an increase of about R50,000 on last year's donations and represents about R1,35 from each of Australia's 175,000 government teachers.

The African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and SWAPO will all be given money "to produce literature for Australian schoolchildren."

Announcing the grants at the federation's annual congress in Perth, the deputy secretary, Mr Richard Walsham, said the literature was needed "because the South African Embassy in Canberra has got a lot of information into Australian schools".

Documents tabled at the congress showed that the ANC, PAC and SWAPO all received support from the federation last year, although the actual amounts involved were not disclosed. This year it is about R750 each.

The federation has also earmarked R13,500 for the African Teachers' Association of SA "to prepare students for a post-apartheid South Africa."

07310

France Donates to Africa Fund

34420094d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
22 Jan 88 p 8

[Text] The French Government is going to grant aid valued at 20 million French francs (about 1.6 billion meticals) to Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, as a contribution to the Africa Fund.

This fact was revealed in Brazzaville in Zaire on the occasion of the meeting of the management committee of the Africa Fund, which was created after the last summit meeting of the nonaligned nations, which took place in September 1986 in Harare, Zimbabwe, to aid the Front Line States to face South African aggression.

According to the information learned in Brazzaville, the projects that will benefit from the aid of the French Government will be defined in meetings of the mixed France-Angola, France-Mozambique, and France-Zambia committees.

The French public aid to these three countries on the front line will contribute to the reconstruction of the Lobito corridor and the construction of the Beira port project in our country. (AIM)

13331

Three Nation Electricity Linkup Across Zambezi River Begins

34000395a Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
22 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Harare—A three-nation electricity linkup across the Zambezi River border between Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe is to be officially switched on tomorrow, Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana reported yesterday.

The Canadian High Commission in Harare said the link would be opened at Kazungula in north-western Zimbabwe, where the three nations meet across the Zambezi with Namibia's Caprivi Strip.

The connection will provide Zambian hydro-electric power to north-western Zimbabwe and northern Botswana.

The improved electricity supply is likely to aid development and will reduce Botswana's dependence on oil imports for generating electric power.

The project, funded under the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference's programme of international co-operation, is the first electricity co-operation project in the region.

The \$3 m scheme has been financed by Canadian and Finnish international development agency grants—Sapa.

07310

Report on SADCC Transport Sector Summarized

34000331b Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS
in English 26 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Charles Rajabu]

[Text] The number of projects in the transport and communications sector of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has grown from 58 in 1986 to 194 to date at a total cost of 4,290 million US dollars.

During the same period, the secured financing has increased from 1,120 million US dollars while the share of the secured financing remained practically unchanged at 39 per cent.

This, according to a summary report of the Transport and Communications Sector issued here on Sunday, signifies that the flow of financial resources to the SADCC programme in the Transport and Communications Sector has kept pace with the growth of the programme.

It is noted in the report that while this could not be considered a poor achievement, the flow of resources needs to be accelerated to ensure timely implementation of the priority projects.

At the same time, restraint should be exercised by the Southern Africa Transport Co-ordination Committee (SATCC) and its member countries in proposing new projects in the programme to keep its size under control and in reasonable relation to the resources likely to be available for its implementation, both from regional and external sources.

The report says the general economic recession, compounded by drought and destabilisation, has led to a decline of the national economies of the region during most of the 1980s.

In the transport sector, this has been reflected in a downward trend in the total volume of traffic going through SADCC ports. In fact, says the report, the share of the region's overseas trade going through South African ports is, at present, higher than it was in 1981.

Thus the dependence of the region, as a whole, on the South African transport system has continued, the report points out.

While one of the basic goals of SADCC co-operation is still to be achieved, the report says that significant progress has been made in most sub-sectors of transport and communications although direct and indirect acts of military and economic sabotage by South Africa, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, continue to disrupt the region's transport patterns.

The efforts deployed by SATCC and its member countries, with the support of their co-operating partners, have started to pay off and will continue to do so in the short and medium term, in reshaping the transport and communications patterns of the region.

The report also noted some promising developments that are taking place at the moment, for instance in the Beira Corridor, northern corridor, etc.

However, for the prospects to be realised in the shortest possible time frame, the activities now taking place in the field, on several of the regional transport corridors as well as the work on operational co-ordination and training, will have to be continued and intensified. says the report.

07310

Official Travel Abroad Curtailed

34420080b Lisbon *DIARIO DE NOTICIAS* in
Portuguese 29 Dec 87 p 24

[Text] Travel abroad by representatives of the government whose mission does not come under the financial-economic recovery program were ordered suspended by the President of Angola, Eduardo dos Santos, during the first quarter of 1988.

The presidential dispatch also orders the suspension, during the same period of time, of visits by foreign delegations to Angola that are not related to that program.

According to the dispatch, these measures were taken so that Angolan leaders can concentrate their efforts on implementation of the 3-year recovery program that the government hopes to launch beginning in January to solve the problems faced by the country's economy.

13331

Van Dunem on New Judicial Structure

34420080a Luanda *JORNAL DE ANGOLA* in
Portuguese 20 Nov 87 p 3

[Interview by Silva Mateus with Justice Minister Franca Van-Dunem: "Growth of Our Economy Not Possible Unless Business Operations Are Regulated"; date and place not given]

[Text] Luanda. The New Unified System of Justice, the design of which has already been drawn up and submitted to the government for approval, will impose a new dynamism in the functioning of all the structures involved in the administration of justice in the People's Republic of Angola.

This and other matters that were taken up at the last Advisory Meeting of the Ministry of Justice are dealt with in detail in the interview granted us by the Minister of Justice, Franca Van-Dunem, which is reported below.

[Question] What direction did the Party adopt for the 1985-1990 5-year Plan in the judicial field? What is the "Unified System of Justice" and the "People's Supreme Court" and how will they function?

[Answer] The Second Party Congress analyzed the degree to which the guidelines that came out of the First Extraordinary Congress were fulfilled in the realm of justice and made new recommendations, some of which corroborated those that had already been drawn up by the First Extraordinary Congress, emphasizing or establishing new ones. Thus, in the area of the judicial system, the Second Congress drew up guidelines for the quickest possible implementation of the country's new court system. This new structure is part of what we have already referred to as the "New Unified System of Justice."

The structure of our courts is still rooted in the structure that prevailed in the colonial period. That is, the country is subdivided into districts that broadly correspond to the administrative boundaries of the provinces. Accordingly, we have the District Courts and the Appeals Court, which was an appeals forum during the colonial period, and later, when the country acquired its independence, became the court of last recourse.

This is important. The Appeals Court had jurisdiction not only over the territory of the then Province of Angola and of Sao Tome e Principe; it also had jurisdiction to hear matters of law and to determine the facts. It thus decided questions of both fact and law. Later, the Appeals Court's jurisdiction was restricted to the territory of Angola. With regard to its jurisdiction from a professional standpoint, it was restricted to hearing questions of law, that is, determining whether the courts of first instance (the District Courts) had applied the law correctly in the cases that had been submitted to them for judgment, taking into account the facts brought out at the trial.

Moreover, as a way of confronting the situation resulting from independence and the war that was waged against us by the South African racists, sectional jurisdictions were created, such as the People's Revolutionary Court, the People's Armed Forces Court, the Garrison Court of Luanda, the Regional Military Councils, and two courts that already had been in existence even during the colonial period, the Tax Court and a court having jurisdiction in matters dealing with maritime navigation. All of these are extraordinary and exceptional courts that existed up to now and the Party determined that there was a need to make the system uniform, to centralize everything and end the exceptional courts, making the entire system uniform, and consequently integrating them into the newly created judicial structure.

The new system proposes the creation of courts at three levels: municipal, which would include the territorial division defined by the municipality; provincial, which would be the People's Provincial Courts that would correspond to what today are called District Courts; and then the highest court which would be the People's Supreme Court and would replace the current Court of Appeals.

The Municipal Courts would have a set jurisdiction, as would the Provincial Courts, but with the peculiarity that the Provincial Courts would be divided into Chambers. There are six Chambers in the Provincial Courts, which would be specialized and would more or less carry out the role that today has devolved upon the various jurisdictions.

The People's Supreme Court could sit in plenary session, with all judges present, with a chief judge presiding, or it could sit in Chambers, with a certain specialty.

With regard to the military forum, unification is implemented only at the level of the highest judicial instance in the country, that is, the People's Supreme Court, maintaining the special jurisdiction of the Military Courts of First Instance.

[Question] How would you characterize the people's receptiveness and understanding of justice in Angola?

[Answer] The people of Angola see justice as a repressive weapon of the Portuguese colonial government. At first, not only because those that sat on the court were almost all born in Portugal, but also because the laws took a colonialist approach, the people tended not to believe in the courts bequeathed from the colonial period. That situation led to the appearance of the sectional jurisdictions, such as the People's Revolutionary Court, the Armed Forces Court, the Garrison Court of Luanda, etc.

Today, with the massive exodus of European staff, and their replacement by Angolan staff (many of them already trained by the People's Republic of Angola), and because the system of administration of justice now includes the new institution of the citizen advisors, and due to the increasing call for citizens to administer justice, the people began to gain a little more trust, not merely because justice is rendered in their name, but also because the people themselves are participants.

Currently, in some provinces, such as Luanda, the District Courts are divided into civil branches and criminal magistracies, and, alongside the professionally qualified judges, there are two citizen advisors who are elected by the People's Provincial Assembly after having passed through a kind of seminary administered by the Ministry of Justice to give them a minimal knowledge of the law and to more greatly democratize the exercise of justice in the People's Republic of Angola. One of the principal characteristics of the administration of justice is that no judge hands down individual sentences. Sentences are issued jointly by the judge and the citizen advisors. For this reason, they are not referred to as sentences, but rather as "agreements."

The citizens who attend court, and the suspect that is going to be judged, see not only that they are going to be judged by a professional judge, but also by citizen advisors, that is, lay judges with the same rights as the professionals, and they tend to believe more in this system of justice than the justice that is currently administered in the People's Republic of Angola. Moreover, the Party has directed that meetings designed to increase the people's sensitivity should be organized.

Thus, over the past year a program has been broadcast fortnightly over the People's Television of Angola called "Court of Law," which attempts to raise the people's consciousness, explain some problems that they do not understand, and attempt in this way to make the people share in the task of administering justice. In August of this year, the Police Courts were dissolved with the

creation—in five municipalities of the Province of Luanda—of sections of the Police Court, the purpose of which is to provide an immediate response to a certain number of criminal activities that are occurring in the neighborhoods. In those neighborhoods (Samba, Rangel, Kilamba Kiaxi, Cazenga and Viana) there are sections of the Police Court that decide all the cases involving crimes punishable by up to 2 years, or those cases in which the suspect was caught in the act. In the trials, the judge attempts not only to apply a penalty, but especially to raise the consciousness of the criminal so as to make him understand better what is at stake.

This task of consciousness raising and the people's participation in the administration of justice has been taken to its logical consequences. A few days ago we had occasion to participate, under the direction of comrade Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," a member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, in the first meeting evaluating the functioning of these trials, which are carried out by the sections of the Municipal Courts in the municipalities mentioned.

Despite all the limitations, the results are clearly encouraging, since it happens that there are some citizens who go up to the judge after the trial and ask questions, in order to clarify matters, and these same people, like the other layers of society, take the clarifications seriously.

[Question] What were the most important laws enacted recently in the country?

[Answer] The Ministry of Justice is not an agency that attempts to introduce laws into the country, but it has participated actively in an advisory role in the preparation of important bills, one of them being the Unification of Justice bill.

The ministry also presented a bill on the economy that was delivered to the Council of Ministers to be discussed, amended, and approved. Likewise, another draft bill is now in the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly.

We participated in the revision of a part of the Penal Code relating to crimes against "Sexual Morality" as we say today, which was previously referred to in the law as crimes against "Honesty," the Name Law, and others.

[Question] The Economic and Financial Recovery (SEF) program has been announced. What juridical-legal instruments will make its implementation feasible?

[Answer] The SEF is a very important program which has been promoted for some years now. The wisdom of the program became clearer after the fall in oil prices and the resulting increase in foreign debt. This Economic and Financial Recovery program requires the revision of some legal instruments, not only relating to banking, finance, tax policy, but also to the rate of exchange.

Moreover, the SEF program aims at increasing production, a growth in production that now requires investments. To augment investments, our Party and our government recognize that in the short- and medium-term, and consequently, in the direction that has already been taken since independence, we should seek not only foreign capital, but also domestic capital, under the so-called Commitments Policy.

In the meantime, a change in existing legislation is needed. We must review all the laws that introduced taxes, many of which still date back to the colonial period. Also, growth in our economy is not possible without regulation of the marketplace. For there to be a correct policy on the application of the commitments, we need to regulate the activities of business and other sectors in the country. One of the tasks that was already recommended by the Second Congress of the Party is the revision of the Commercial Code and the wage tables. As of this time, the Ministry of Justice has not yet been asked to collaborate in the preparation of the legislation that would govern the SEF, but we think that as time passes the groups that were responsible for preparing this document will call upon the Ministry of Justice to help.

[Question] The training of staff is a national necessity. What technical personnel does the Ministry of Justice (MINJUS) possess, what is it now doing, and what has it already done in this regard?

[Answer] The training of staff has always been at the center of the concerns of the Ministry's management. As I said earlier, there was a massive exodus of staff working on the tasks involved in justice and it was necessary to fill these gaps by calling upon some employees that were already in our service. Thus, many employees who were clerks received retraining and went on to perform the functions of judges, and I can say frankly that these were the ones who permitted justice to continue to be exercised in this country despite the shortage of professional personnel. Furthermore, being aware of these shortages, staff began to be trained from that point. The majority of the judges that were recruited from among law students already finished their courses. Then, instead of placing just one judge in the courtroom, precisely to make it possible for these magistrates to succeed professionally, whether in college or on the outside, we place in each criminal court and in each magistracy two judges, two judges that perform the work normally carried out by one. The majority of the judges that were in the provinces are law graduates. That does not happen here in Luanda due to other conditions. However, the majority of the judges that still had not started their courses at the time of our independence, today are graduates.

On the other hand, the ministry organized a seminar for law clerks that has regularly been well-attended over the past year. We are offering courses for clerk assistants, not

counting the courses offered to the first citizen advocates. We are just about to finish the second one. At the end of this course, we intend to extend the Lawyer Collectives to all the provinces of the country in order to be able to defend the citizens there. We also plan to begin, in the near future, a course for assistant notaries and archivists, and we are planning to operate here in the Ministry a Center for Permanent Training and Improvement of personnel involved in the administration of justice. We are doing this because, in view of the fact that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) is independent of the Ministry of Justice and since certain offices that used to be under the Ministry have passed over to the Ministry of the Interior, we hope to provide joint training so as to give to these comrades who are working, in either criminal investigation or penal services, or in the PGR, identical training so that the existing relationship between the PGR or the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior will grow continually more harmonious and fruitful.

As regards the difficulties and problems that the ministry confronts (all the ministries have problems), the MINJUS has more than most, because as I already said there was not much sensitivity either on the part of the people or the other agencies of the government concerning the problems of justice. Justice has a negative, repressive meaning, and this is the reason why the people do not look favorably upon it. Therefore, the ministry was also suffering. But thanks to a greater sensitivity not only on the part of the people, but also of the Government apparatus, the ministry has implemented a certain number of directives issued by the Party and the government. Therefore, at the last Advisory Council the activities carried out since the previous Advisory Council that met 5 years ago were evaluated, and it appeared that there were a certain number of difficulties, such as shortages of staff and materials, but we are confident that the steps to be taken are going to allow medium-term resolution of the problems of justice. From the standpoint of staff, staff at all levels are going to be trained, not only basic personnel and secretaries, but also at the level of magistrates, attorneys, archivists, notaries, and others. One of the Party directives is going to be implemented in the sense of making the Ministry of Justice become the chief advisor in judicial matters for the Government and the People's Assembly.

All of these problems were taken into account and for many of them solutions have already been found. One of the most important problems that we are now discussing is that of printed materials. The professional and others are thrashing about with a shortage of codes, professional handbooks, either in penal law, procedural law, civil law, etc., and we think that if the Ministry can provide a mini-printshop, these handbooks and codes could be published so as to lessen the problems of printed material that are not making themselves felt.

Nigerian Cooperants Arrive

34420094c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] Last weekend, nine Nigerian technicians became the most recent contingent of cooperants to arrive in Cape Verde, a fact characterized by the Cape Verde Minister of Cooperation, Jose Brito, as an unmistakable example of the real possibilities of South-South cooperation.

The nine technicians—three physicians, four nurses, one English teacher, and one hydraulic engineer—belong to a

technical assistance corps created in 1987 by Nigeria, with the goal of aiding African countries with skilled labor.

"The realization of the Nigerian technical assistance program constitutes an unmistakable example of the real possibilities of South-South cooperation," says a memorandum from the Cape Verde Ministry of Cooperation.

The Nigerian cooperants will carry out their activities on the islands of Santiago and Sao Vicente.

13331

Search for Oil Yields Encouraging Results
34000330c Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
27 Jan 88 pp 1, 24

[Text] President Moi yesterday announced that Kenya had obtained very encouraging results from oil exploration in northern Kenya.

The President said that a well sunk by the Total Oil Company at Ndovu in Isiolo District had yielded a mixture of gas and oil, but the tests, which began yesterday, would have to continue the amount of the reserves.

President Moi was addressing students and staff of the university of Nairobi at the Great Court in the Main Campus where he had tea with them at their invitation.

The President, who visited the well in the morning, said that Kenya was becoming potentially important in oil exploration, adding that it was the first time that a large basin with oil potential had been located.

He said that Ndovu Well in Isiolo was inaugurated in August last year in an area which was 160 million years old.

President Moi further said that he had earlier in the day visited another well at Kergi in the Chalbi desert of Marsabit District where drilling was being done by the Amoco Company of the United States of America.

He said that Kergi was in an oil potential region stretching from Lokichogio in Turkana District to the border with Ethiopia.

Oil companies would spend a lot of money in oil exploration in northern Kenya as they would be moving into an area with rocks 300 million years old, he said.

The President told the university students that the country would diversify into mineral exploration and the development of other resources instead of solely relying on agriculture.

Earlier, at the oil drilling sites in northern Kenya, the managing director of Total Exploration Company, Mr Jacques Marie, told President Moi that they had found a source rock and a cap which are associated with oil.

Mr Marie said: "Their age is also ripe for oil production." The President was also shown the oil associated gases produced from the well. He was also shown oil from the well.

Further exploration and laboratory testing will be carried out to determine the amount of oil available.

President Moi was informed that further drilling would take place soon.

Mr Marie said the company has sunk a four kilometre deep well. He said the structure showed encouraging potential for hydrocarbon gas production in the near future.

The French ambassador, Mr Jacques Leclerc, was also present.

President Moi watched the drilling at Kergi as the drill bit sank into the ground. This would continue for the next 45 days and will have sunk 10,000 feet.

The drillers from Amoco oil firm of the United States of America said they would establish whether or not there was oil.

The managing director of Amoco Kenya Petroleum Company, Mr John Rosshirt, the exploration manager, Mr Mike Renolds and the chief geophysicist, Mr O'Brien, told President Moi that the rock formation made the prospects for striking oil very encouraging and exciting.

President Moi thanked the oil exploration companies for heeding his call to intensify the exercise. He said he had hope that economically viable oil deposits would be found.

President Moi also thanked the workers of different nationalities working on the wells. He said the Government would continue to explore other minerals in the region.

The two oil companies thanked President Moi for the assistance and co-operation received from the Government through the Ministry of Energy and Regional Development and the Kenya Oil Corporation.

The President was accompanied on the tour by the Minister for Energy and Regional Development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, a Permanent Secretary in the President's Office, Mr Hezekiah Oyugi, the PS for Energy and Regional Development, Mr Crispus Mutitu, the Eastern Provincial Commissioner, Mr Tom Ogechi, the Rift Valley PC, Mr Mohammed Haji, and officials from Kenya Oil Corporation.

07310

WEEKLY REVIEW Editor Urges AIDS Education Campaign

34000331a Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Hilary Ng'wenyo]

[Text] The Kenya government seems to be burying its head in the sand ostrich-like with respect to public education on AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). A few months ago the ministry of health came out with a bold statement of intention. It said there were just over 600 confirmed cases of AIDS in the country

and that funds had been secured from, among other donors, the World Health Organisation, to mount a public education campaign. Since then, the public has heard nothing from the government about AIDS in Kenya. If anything, the press is finding it almost impossible to get any accurate statistics or reliable information from health authorities on what exactly is going on. Unfortunately for Kenyans, the AIDS virus is not lying idle whilst the government tries to figure out how best to wish it away. It is spreading, and one thing we can safely assume is that it is spreading at a speed not much different from that which pertains in other countries where the virus has reared its deadly head. The number of its victims is probably doubling every year. In any one year, probably half the patients who have come down with AIDS are already dead. And, as of now, there is no known cure or effective vaccine against AIDS. What all this means in simple arithmetic is that unless the sexual behaviour of Kenyans changes dramatically, we could

have millions dead from AIDS in the not-too-distant future. Indeed, if we assume that we now have at least 1,000 confirmed cases of AIDS in Kenya, and if the above scenario of the spread of the disease and its mortality rate holds, deaths from AIDS would completely wipe out any increase in population brought about by our high population growth in the next 16 years. Theoretically there would be no Kenyans left 17 years from now! Of course, that's mathematics. The reality is that the disease will ultimately force a change of behaviour amongst Kenyans long before we get to the zero population point, but not before many people, probably millions, have died needlessly. The time to minimise the impact of AIDS is NOW—through a realistic and aggressive public education campaign. So, let's get that anti-AIDS campaign ongoing.

07310

Nigerian Technicians To Provide Cooperative Aid in Varied Fields

34420090c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] A group of 18 Nigerian technicians in the fields of medicine and civil, glass and mining engineering, as well as aviation, nursing and topographic technicians, arrived in Maputo yesterday to provide assistance to our country within the context of that country's plan to aid other African countries with skilled manpower, as announced by President Ibrahim Babangida in 1986.

The 18 technicians, including 7 doctors, 2 architects, 2 engineers and 4 nurses, are the first group of a total of 34 made available to the People's Republic of Mozambique by that African country.

The Nigerian Ambassador accredited to our country, S.O. Ogundele, said that the dispatch of this team of technicians is the only way in which his country can contribute to the development of Mozambique, for, he stressed, "Nigeria does not regard itself as developed for as long as other African nations remain in an underdeveloped state."

"Nigeria is offering its assistance to various African countries with a view to their development, and we believe that this should be the real way of contributing," he said.

The group will not participate in any development project, but instead will provide technical aid to alleviate the shortage of skilled manpower.

Payment for the work which will be done by these experts will be fully covered by the Nigerian government, and the Mozambican party will have to pay only for their accommodations.

The head of the team of Nigerian technicians, a physician in general clinical medicine, Dr Guboyega Ogumbanjo, told our reporters that it is a source of satisfaction to come to work in Mozambique and to contribute to mitigating some of its problems, since this country is the victim of South African aggression.

5157

Mario Machungo Discusses Economic Issues

34420089c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Jan 88 p 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Mario Machungo, by REVISTA DE ECONOMICA, date and place not given]

[Text] "Let us remain faithful to the principles of the international credit institutions, which, incidentally, are no longer questioning the need for additional and substantial support to countries whose economies are more seriously affected by the foreign debt. Based on dialogue,

we want to assume our responsibilities to our creditors," declared Prime Minister Mario Machungo, in an interview recently granted to REVISTA DE ECONOMICA.

Meeting for about 90 minutes with the press, the Mozambican prime minister spoke openly and with the confidence gained from the experience acquired and the difficulties faced throughout the first year of the Economic Recovery program [PRE].

The uncertain conditions created by the destabilization, the problems of rural development, the role of small industry, the effort to bring about a gradual transformation in production and to improve the mindset and methods of leadership: these were also topics broached during the interview granted to the Mozambican magazine REVISTA DE ECONOMICA, which will print the full text of that interview in its February issue.

The party and government official systematically stressed that, at each moment in the process, the most appropriate measures must be defined, always based on the principles of guaranteeing our country's independence and of improving the welfare of the people.

The prime minister said that, since our economy is seriously undercapitalized, "we will continue to promote bilateral and multilateral action to mobilize the resources that will enable us to honor our commitments without jeopardizing our defined goals of economic development and real growth.

"We must create a real capacity to meet our repayment needs. This is to our mutual interest—to create the conditions so the creditors will be repaid and the debtors can honor their commitments, on the basis of real development," he added.

The PRE and Destabilization

Noting that the PRE is affected by the destabilization, Mario Machungo feels that an overall strategy is needed, linking the economy and defense.

"This linking of defense and the economy is a complicated problem. It varies with the nature of the enterprise. All this complexity calls, first, for a general concept of this linkage of defense and the economy and of the defense of an enterprise, considered individually, taking into account its own characteristics, as well as a concept of popular defense," he said.

According to the prime minister, this reasoning should be based on some already existing experiences of specific forms of such linkage. He gave some examples of such experiences, considering them illustrative of the manner in which companies were able to make this linkage to ensure that production would not be seriously affected by the destabilization and, at the same time, to assist in the defense effort.

"We also have many companies that contribute materially to the training of their workers and outfit them. Other companies mobilize part of their manpower to assist in the defense of their area," he noted.

Machungo praised this effort, "because we must remember that we are facing a war launched by the strongest economic power in Africa, capable of fomenting and supporting all the wars of destabilization for many decades. In other words, we cannot see our war as one of very limited duration."

Reaction of Business Sector

The prime minister praised the way in which most businessmen have responded to the requirements of the PRE and the dialogue which has been established with government members in the search for solutions to some urgent problems, presented with well justified motives. Meanwhile, there are also some businessmen who have not demonstrated any ability to overcome their own limitations.

Mario Machungo explained that "the macroeconomic measures do not and cannot respond to the concerns and particular circumstances of a sector or company.

"Thus there are many people who cannot look to the economic policy measures for solutions to their individual problems of lack of creativity, initiative or business expertise," he said.

He added that many of these problems have arisen because of the taxes, which is natural, in that, previously, there was great permissiveness with regard to taxation and to the development of countless activities in which a fast profit could be turned.

Rural Development, Small Industry

Repeating the observation which he had made in the recent session of the People's Assembly, that the decline in commercial agriculture has been offset by significant gains in the marketing of goods produced by the family sector, Machungo said the government has been considering a combination of measures to raise production levels in the family sector.

In this regard, the prime minister said: "It is a question of establishing a rural extension program at the national level. This led to the creation of the National Directorate of Rural Extension and Development, which has already begun to operate. This is not an easy process, since it entails coordinating many activities (and not just farming activity) which also contribute to local development. Moreover, it is not a process that produces results from one season to the next. It takes patience and time to alter the peasants' way of thinking. Some experiments are underway to see if we can launch some action which will take root and which will not be doomed to immediate

failure, as would have to happen if we rushed into a rural extension program without thinking about what should be done in each individual locale.

"Even the so-called organized sector needs peripheral structures which would permit a real increase in productivity. We also need structures in the area of research. These are activities which must be undertaken by the state or by institutions whose objective is not immediate profit."

The party and government leader analyzed the important role of small industry in rural development and noted how it is hampered by the huge increase in the cost of small equipment which must be imported, as well as the high cost of credit. He reminded that the increase in the cost of production factors is accompanied by increased prices.

"So it is a question of analyzing the return based on current prices and the cost of production factors based on current prices and see if there are distortions. If there are, we will introduce the necessary corrections," he said, adding:

"In any event, it is true that the costs of imported production factors are high and out of reach and credit is expensive and hard to come by. Given the situation that existed, we had to demand that certain resources be used more sparingly and that they yield a greater return.

"However," continued the prime minister, "we feel that, in certain sectors, given the poor level of development of the productive forces in our country, this increased return on the utilization of factors does not come about immediately and automatically. For this reason, we are currently outlining incentive policies for key sectors, so they will have easier access to vital production factors. We must have policies that motivate these sectors to produce more without having to face problems that they cannot solve overnight, problems that are not directly related to their own capacity but rather to our economic situation."

Institutions of Support and Incentive to Small Business

The prime minister also reported that the government is engaged in developing a policy for the protection of emerging small business, be it state, cooperative or private.

"We want this business to develop very forcefully. To this end, it must have a certain amount of protection, but it must also have the responsibility of meeting our desires in terms of the greater efficiency of the economy as a whole," he said.

The prime minister said that the problem of resources undoubtedly has an effect on the development of this new small business class linked to cottage industry.

"Above all, there is the problem of the mission of the institutions which promote small industry. The government has been discussing this problem and an agency is being created to mobilize foreign resources for the promotion of this type of local industry," he said.

"In effect," he added, "a type of specific support is needed, because, in these small businesses, the individual risk is great, but they are also very important and not just in this phase. Even as we become a developed country, these small local industries always play an important role, because they complement our large-scale industry."

"So this small industry needs more support, more coordinated and effective technical and financial support and even support in the design of the projects. For example, with regard to concept, we must realize that the individuals with responsibility at the local level, or even most of the small producers, do not have the training to know how to use the resources that are there for their benefit. We need individuals and institutions to assist at the local level and to demonstrate, for example, that by treating one material and another in this or that way, one can produce a simple cement with which to build better houses and other structures."

The prime minister reported that, to this end, the government is creating the Institute for Development of Local Industry, the purpose of which is to launch actions to mobilize more resources in support of small industry and to expand action at the local level.

Regarding the practice and methodology of rural development, the prime minister admitted that there had been errors, because the peasant had been considered a passive agent.

"In fact, this was often the case, but this institute for rural extension and development is working to correct the errors that we made so that we can move forward with security," he said.

Citing the experience of the General Union of Cooperative of Maputo, a peasant institution which developed its own rural extension activities among its members, the prime minister said that the Rural Development Institute has been working within this framework.

"I do not want to cite examples, but just by way of illustration, we should mention the cases of the centers that were created to train peasants in the use of animal traction. The peasants went there and saw how they were using animal traction and returned home without any incentive to continue the work because, in many cases, they did not even have the animals. We had these cases, why don't we say so? So when we talk today about rural development institutions, we refer to institutions in a

new context and with a new method of action—stitutions where, obviously, the subject and object of rural extension is the peasant. He must assume responsibility for the work because he is the interested party.

"However," the prime minister warned, "we have to take into account situations in which some one must make the initial shot, as in billiards, so that the game can then be played the way the balls break on the table to obtain the desired end."

Mario Machungo also talked about the creation of the Agricultural Credit Bank, considering the need to provide credit to agriculture on more favorable terms to enable it to develop.

"The Agricultural Credit Bank will not be backed with the usual funds of the banking system. Specific funds have been established to this end," he announced.

In turn, the Rural Development Fund, unlike the Agricultural Bank, creates the natural conditions for the development of agriculture in a determined region. It creates the climate and the conditions for development without interfering in the management of the small producers.

"Actually, we have to be careful, because, if it is necessary to install an irrigation system for the development of agriculture, we cannot leave it to the initiative of the small producers to overcome these problems. We cannot carry the idea of decentralization to extremes," he declared.

The Credit Bank will be used to support agricultural or related activities.

Experiencing a New Mind Set

Asked about the danger of a complete deregulation of prices in our economic circumstances, the prime minister explained: "We do not intend the kind of liberation of prices identified with total economic freedom, which is now a fiction. I do not know of a single country today with a completely unfettered economy. The governments increasingly intervene in the regulation of economic development, in defense of the interests of the community and of the society. We have an interest in protecting the nation's industry and, in fact, in this process of liberalization, the conditions are there to ensure the development of the nation's economic agents and to encourage production of better quality, making it more competitive."

At several points in the interview, Mario Machungo discussed the effort being undertaken by all the economic agencies and the improvements in the structure of the state apparatus, to make dynamic advances in the real growth of the nation's economy.

He made it clear that, "in the first place, this calls for an individual and collective effort to arrive at a new way of thinking, a mentality of efficiency in the way each individual performs his job."

He was generally optimistic about the effort of each producer and government administrator to make this change, but he warned that, for those who refused to join in this effort, "we will have to take measures, because these people represent an outmoded mentality, which is an obstacle to our economic development."

06362/9604

Class of Young Technicians Completes Training in Cuba

34420090b Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
3 Jan 88 p 13

[Article by Alberto Salazar: "A New Expression of Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] AIM—The graduation of 309 young Mozambicans who have been trained as middle-level technicians in Cuba provides a new example of what the peoples can achieve through truly fraternal relations.

Currently, this Caribbean island is the nation in which the largest number of Mozambican students are located, since more than 3,000 are involved in the various types and levels of education there. But beyond any numerical consideration, the outstanding aspect is the fact that this aid is making a valuable contribution to this African country's need for trained, skilled personnel to carry out its plans for economic and social development.

Those graduating this year as middle-level technicians, for example, are ideally prepared to put their minds to work in the service of our noble goals in branches of priority importance to the Mozambican economy.

The specialties in which they have completed training are agronomy, veterinary medicine, zootechnology, plant health, irrigation and drainage, finance, planning, accounting and statistics.

Their future contributions can already be regarded as very valuable, as shown by the fact that two teams of Mozambican students won the highest honors when their diploma theses were awarded high marks. These theses included a study of diseases in sheep and a detailed description of a socialist economic planning model for the fatherland.

Path to Success

Many of these 309 young people arrived on the Isle of Youth, a small part of the Cuban archipelago located 120 km to the south of Havana, when they were still children.

Today they are departing in full adolescence or on the threshold of adulthood, trained to continue the mission they began thousands of kilometers away in Mozambique.

As a first step, they had to complete their primary and secondary education, since the majority had not reached these levels, and as of 1984 they matriculated in the Agronomical, Veterinary and Statistical Planning Polytechnical Institutes, the first three schools of this type established on the island.

In passing it should be noted that almost 600 Mozambican students are continuing to study at these institutes or others established later (for construction, health and economics), which are scheduled to graduate their first classes in 1988, while slightly more than 3,000 are attending the primary, secondary and pre-university schools in that territory.

The students from Mozambique have, naturally, given proof of full adaptation to the lifestyle in the polytechnical institutes. In addition to everything else, they boast a pedagogical innovation which yields great dividends, not only in the academic realm but also from the point of view of character training and the concept of the social role to be played by the future workers. This innovation is the equal distribution of time between classwork and productive tasks.

On the practical level, this means class attendance during a part of the day, and during the balance, work at production centers related to the specialty being studied, which allows the students to apply the knowledge they have gained theoretically. And it would be fair to say that the young Mozambicans have succeeded in benefiting greatly from this system, and that they have shown exemplary discipline.

This class of foreign scholarship students graduating as middle-level technicians was the first of its kind on the Isle of Youth. Only one nation, Ethiopia, has had more graduates than Mozambique, with a total of 310. Large numbers of graduates also came from Angola (270) and Nicaragua (110), among the 18 nations participating in this triumph.

5157

Maputo Province To Have Two New Power Plants

34420092a Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
3 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Lina Tembe: "Hydroelectric Plants Will Be Built This Year"]

[Text] The civil construction work with a view to the installation of hydroelectric plants at the Corumane and Pequenos Libombos Dams in the province of Maputo will begin this year. The Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) has made about 10 million contos

available for the Corumane plant, while the African Development Bank (ADB) is financing the construction of the Pequenos Libombos miniplant.

Electricity of Mozambique and the NORAD recently completed the negotiations for the financing of the Corumane Hydroelectric Plant in Norway. This is a specific project within the framework of the SADCC, and it is being financed equally by Norway and Sweden.

The Corumane project will involve the installation of two 7.5 MW turbines. All of the contracts for the supply of equipment and the execution of the work have already been signed. The civil construction contract was signed with the Italian COBOCO enterprise, which is also responsible for the building of the dam as such. Mechanical equipment will be supplied by a Norwegian enterprise called Hafslund, and the contract for the electrical equipment was won by the Swedish Azaia enterprise.

Where civil construction is concerned, the work is scheduled to begin later this month, and it is expected that the installation of the electrical and mechanical equipment will begin toward the middle of 1989.

A source at Electricity of Mozambique has revealed that the Corumane plant will produce a volume of energy equivalent to 10 percent of what is consumed by the city of Maputo. The Corumane plant will make it possible, even with interruptions in the current network which distributes energy to the capital of the country, to keep vital sectors, such as hospitals, telecommunications, radio, the water distribution system and others, operating without interruption.

Our source said that this project is of importance to Mozambique, since it involves the first fully national energy production project in the southern part of the country. He added that this will be the first electrical energy source in that part of the country which is entirely independent of other countries.

He explained, moreover, that the Corumane hydroelectric plant, although important, will not by any means make Maputo and the southern zone of the country completely self-sufficient in electrical energy.

The approximately 10 million contos made available for the project will cover supplies of equipment and installation, and also supervision of the work.

The other plant, which will also be built beginning this year, will be situated at the Pequenos Libombos Dam. It is a miniplant with about 1.5 MGW, for which financing has already been guaranteed by the African Development Bank. That African monetary institution has made available about 1.2 million contos for the project. The execution of the work is the responsibility of the enterprise which installed the hydromechanical equipment at Pequenos Libombos. It will supply equipment this year, and installation is scheduled for 1989.

Other Projects

We also learned from our source that an agreement pertaining to the building of an energy station in Beira at an estimated project cost of about 4 million contos was also signed recently. This project, which will be financed by Sweden, will provide the city of Beira with a locally produced energy supply.

During the recent negotiations between Electricity of Mozambique and the NORAD, certain areas of cooperation were defined for this year. The possible involvement of Norway in a third hydroelectric plant project in the province of Niassa was also discussed. This project would be undertaken when the construction of the Cuamba plant, which is in the final stages, is completed. In principle, the NORAD agreed to continue its contribution to supporting the development of electrification in the province of Niassa.

During the same negotiations, ideas were exchanged about possible NORAD financing of projects which will be proposed at the next meeting of the SADCC, which is to be held in Arusha, Tanzania. In particular, a project submitted by Mozambique and Zimbabwe pertaining to the electrification of some frontier zones was considered.

Our source further revealed that studies of the energy production capacity at the dams existing in the country are under way, and also that talks have already taken place concerning energy production at the Massingir and Pequenos Libombos Dams, although it is known that the latter has a very limited energy production capacity.

5157

Geology, Mining Institute To Be Inaugurated 34420089b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] John Kachamila, Minister of Mineral Resources, and Maria dos Anjos Rosario, secretary of state for technical-professional education, returned last Saturday evening from Tete Province, where they had gone to arrange for the opening of the first Institute of Geology and Mining, which will commence activities this year in that area of the country.

The primary purpose of this working visit was to observe at close hand the existing conditions and those which should be created before the date of initiation of the school year.

During their 2-day visit last Friday and Saturday, the minister and secretary of state worked in Tete with the local authorities in a concerted effort to see that the Institute of Geology and Mining gets off to a good start and develops properly.

The future teaching establishment will train mid-level technicians in geology, geophysical surveying and mining.

Maria dos Anjos Rosario informed NOTICIAS that, in the first year, the number of students will be small and the institute will start with geology courses.

The secretary of state for technical-professional education said that arrangements are being made to fill teaching positions; the infrastructures are satisfactory and will soon include the facilities of the Industrial School of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] in the city of Tete.

This building represents a valuable contribution to the opening of the institute, since it is suitable either for the installation of classrooms or faculty lodging.

At one point, Secretary Rosario noted that "most of the equipment is already available for operation in this first year. We will have to provide some further equipment, particularly teaching materials, specifically texts, physics, chemistry and mineralogy labs and so forth, until, little by little, all the conditions will have been created.

"It should be noted that we are expecting international contributions from some countries which, in future, could provide powerful support for the development of this Institute of Geology and Mining."

Explaining the choice of Tete Province for the location of the institute, Maria Rosario said: "Obviously, Tete Province has particularly strong mineral potential, which is the basis for this school. The city of Tete has underground mines in its environs and there are also possibilities for surface mining. It is a rich field for geological prospecting and it has a mining tradition favorable to the practical training of the technicians."

The secretary of state for technical-professional education gave a brief history of the training of geological technicians in our country.

"This will be the first institute of geology and mines. Until 1978, the country had a mining course in connection with the civil construction course at the Industrial and Commercial Institute of Beira.

"Starting in 1977 and 1978, that course was phased out and since then there has been no course for mid-level technicians in the field of mining. We feel that, considering our country's mineral wealth, the opening of the Institute of Geology and Mines is certainly a very important step in producing Mozambican technicians to study our mining resources and to develop the country," concluded Maria dos Anjos Rosario, secretary of state for technical-professional education.

06362/9604

Priest Released From MNR Captivity Describes Ordeal

34420094a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
21 Jan 88 p 8

[Text] Portuguese Catholic priest Simoes de Carvalho e Silva told us that the armed bandits that kidnapped him last 4 January forced him to make hard marches with about 25 kg of stolen cargo on his head even while he was physically weakened by injuries and wounds suffered at the time.

Speaking with our reporter, Father Simoes told us that he spent some 10 days in the captivity of armed bandits on a base that the agents of the South African regime refer to as "provincial" and which is located very near the South African border.

"At night there was the noise of trucks from South Africa," said Father Simoes who is 38 years of age, 16 of which he has lived in Mozambique as a teacher. He had established residence in Moamba, where on the date of the kidnapping he was performing his duties as the person in charge of religious activities in Moamba, Ressano Garcia, and Sabie.

He told us that he was travelling in his truck along the road that links the border post of Ressano Garcia and Maputo when he was surprised by an ambush of armed bandits.

The kidnapping was preceded by light weapon fire, coming from both sides of the road. As he had been only slightly wounded, Father Simoes stopped the vehicle and abandoned it.

Moments later, he saw a group of armed bandits appear along the road. They immediately began to take the goods that were in the truck, namely millet flour that another Portuguese citizen, a resident of Komatiporto, had given him to offer to the needy people of Moamba.

Load on His Head

Father Simoes, with some wounds caused by the broken glass from one of the windows of his truck, was then ordered to begin a forced march with 25 kg of stolen cargo on his head.

He told us that this march lasted some 30 hours, without adequate rest time, which caused him to suffer serious complications, namely problems in one of his knees and an inflammation in the right foot.

Even under these conditions, Father Simoes was forced to walk until they reached the provincial base located in the mountainous border area near South Africa.

Exhausted and weakened, he was in bed for 3 days until he recovered. In total he was held for 10 days, until one day the chief of the armed bandits told him that he had received orders to free him, because he said it was not "good politics to kidnap missionaries."

Cured Meat

Father Simoes told us that even though he had been in captivity for just 10 days, he was able to verify that the stolen cured beef is a fact.

Every other day, the armed bandits killed between 11 and 13 head, and the meat was distributed among them.

On one of the slaughter days, our interviewee said he saw women loading meat for several locations of said provincial base.

Also, Father Simoes had the opportunity to make direct contact with 2 other Portuguese citizens who are prisoners of the armed bandits.

They are the two brothers, Joao Goncalves, 27 years of age, and Agostinho Goncalves, 24 years of age. Both were kidnapped on 1 October 1985 in the area of Salamanga, district of Matutuine. They lived with their father, who works in agriculture.

Father Simoes told us that these two young men were the ones who prepared food for him during the 3 days that he was in bed right after being kidnapped. After that, the Goncalves brothers washed his cassock and the other clothing he used.

According to Father Simoes, the young Agostinho seemed to have some health complications: His spleen was swollen and one buttock was inflamed due to an injection that had been given to him by one of the armed bandits.

Marching Again

After having received the order to release him, he was once again forced to make a new march from the provincial base to the place where he had been kidnapped. This march began on 13 January and ended on the following day.

After having reached the site of the kidnapping, Father Simoes went to an Armed Forces unit, and from there he was sent to Maputo. In the capital he had several days of well-deserved rest.

At one point in the interview, Father Simoes thanked all the people who were concerned with his situation while he was imprisoned by the armed bandits, especially the people who said so many prayers for him.

13331

French Agricultural Development Project Benefits 2,000 Families

34420092b Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
3 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Bonga Khombo]

[Text] About 2,000 families incorporated in three agrarian units which are located in Lionde, Massavasse and Hokwe, in the district of Chokwe, Gaza, are now benefiting from technical and material support within the French project for support of the family farm sector. This project, which will move into its third implementation stage of next March, has required the expenditure of a sum equivalent to 600,000 contos to date. This amount has been spent on equipment and production factors to equip the three existing agrarian units. Support is provided by 6 French technicians with higher training in the various branches of agricultural engineering, in addition to about 50 Mozambicans with lower- and middle-level training to whom the technicians are passing on their experience for use in the project in the future.

In order to acquire direct knowledge of the achievements under way within this project, our reporter talked with Hubert de Milly, the coordinator representing the French project sponsors, and Pierre Albrecht, the veteran technician in the group, who has been in the country since this project was first launched. These two individuals gave us a tour of two of the three agrarian units, those in Massavasse and Hokwe.

History of the Project

The study carried out to identify the area of interest for the development of Mozambican-French cooperation in the farm sector began in 1980 and 1981. Pierre Albrecht told us as he accompanied us to the site. This phase simply involved sending three French technicians to Mozambique to study of the projects under way directly, together with the Ministry of Agriculture.

It was not until after the historic Fourth Frelimo Party Congress that the French Government made the decision to execute this project, since the farm development policy in the most important sector of society in our society, the family sector, was clearly established at that congress. In addition to defining the general conceptual guidelines, the Fourth Congress established how this policy would be implemented.

"In fact, France has had long experience in the use of draft animals. Therefore, as soon as Mozambique had allocated priority to this sector, the technicians who were already working here just as observers lost no time in submitting a project to the French government, which was subsequently approved. In a joint effort with the Ministry of Agriculture, the district of Chokwe was chosen for the implementation of the pilot project which is a reality today," Pierre Albrecht said.

The old spheres of influence of the agrarian enterprises were utilized in establishing the present agrarian units within the project. Each accommodates a given number of families living in the zone, providing them with cultivation techniques and the use, as needed, of draft animals, modern sowing techniques and hoes, among other things.

In this connection, the agrarian units employ a number of organizers which varies from zone to zone, depending on population density. These organizers, chosen in assemblies in the communities to which they belong, take intensive training and will subsequently establish model farms to serve as demonstration facilities for the rest of the community.

The agrarian units are adequately equipped with the equipment needed to support all of the farm work, ranging from plows to planting, cultivating and grinding equipment. Plans call for the installation of equipment for improving seeds, because according to a technical analysis by those in charge of the project, the peasants' seeds are of better quality than those produced in Lione or elsewhere. Therefore, a system to increase the use of this type of seeds will be adopted.

Satisfaction With the Project

In talking with some of the peasants who are benefiting from the support provided by this project, we learned that they are definitely satisfied to be working under the technical direction of the project. This is because, they told us, "in 2 years of farming with these new techniques, some of us have doubled our production indices, and some have even tripled them, mainly in raising rice, beans and corn. Our animals are working less today but the yield and the areas are much larger than before."

Where the cultivation of rice is concerned, the majority of the peasants previously broadcast seed at random, which required larger quantities of this product and involved difficulties in irrigating during dry periods and in weeding. These factors resulted in very low yields, some as low as only 800 kg per hectare, while the average yield in a normal situation is 2 and 1/2 tons per hectare.

Thanks to the technical guidance provided within the project, the peasants began in 1986 to use the row planting system with the equipment made available to them, and they also began transplanting after initially starting the seeds in nurseries. The two systems proved to be an improvement, since together they require only about half as much seed, make weeding much easier and less laborious, avoid the waste of water and, even in dry periods, allow manual watering over areas not exceeding 1 hectare.

Small Farmers Targeted

One of the essential conditions for obtaining the support of the French draft animal project is having a small family plot of no more than 4 hectares.

Pierre Albrecht said that "We do not support private farmers nor family farmers who have tractors or other production facilities beyond one or more teams of oxen, a plow, or simply their own plot of ground and the desire to exploit it to the benefit of themselves and their families." The French technician went on to emphasize that "It is not our intention to work with the farm enterprise sector, since our work with this project is designed to resolve the most urgent problems of the most neglected peasants."

When asked about the status of the project with regard to those peasants who do not have a plow, much less a team of oxen, Albrecht explained that although it is very difficult to provide efficient support, mainly to those who do not even have such a team, they also receive support from the agrarian unit insofar as this is possible.

"It is for this reason that each agrarian unit has two or more teams of oxen, to support the most needy. The problem of plows has been resolved, since the project has a sufficient number to support the families presently being benefited, and even carts for transporting farm products to and from the storage facilities," our source explained.

Moreover, he said, Chokwe was chosen because it is a district well-suited to the raising of cattle, despite the problem of theft by the armed bandits which has plagued the peasants. Thus at least eight out of every 10 families own cattle. What very often happens is that the bulls are not properly trained for farm work and for transport, one of the tasks which the project itself has undertaken, our source explained to us in conclusion.

5157

Displaced Persons in Manhica District Engaged in Farming

34420090a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
21 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Filipe Sueia, of the GCS: "Displaced Persons Make Use of Incomati Lowlands"]

[Text] Thousands of persons displaced by the war from the locality of Calanga, in Manhica, are currently being accommodated in Nwamatibjana, Maragra and 3 February, located in the district seat. Other displaced persons are to be found in the communal settlement of Mangoro, in the district of Macia, in Gaza. In the new localities, these individuals are building their new homes and making use of the Incomati River lowlands for farm production.

Antonio Fernando Mandlate, the first secretary and administrator of Manhica, has reported that the displaced persons need more farm tools, seeds, clothing and construction materials in order to reorganize their lives.

He added that the party and state structures on the district level will distribute land to the people so that they can produce and achieve self-sufficiency in food.

Antonio Mandlate said, however, that at the present time the displaced persons are faced with the problem of hunger, because the district does not have sufficient food to distribute. The only food support being received is that provided by the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Catastrophes.

The Manhica administrator said that despite the war, the people in the district are producing food, and currently they are preparing to market corn and beans. The products sold will serve to support the displaced persons and other districts in the province of Maputo.

Better Farm Production

In order to combat hunger, the peasants in the district of Manhica have been organized into farm cooperatives and peasant associations, making it possible to improve their production indices.

The administrator of Manhica said that it is the family sector which has produced a large amount of grain. He noted that the private sector obtained better production yields during the 1986-87 farm season because of the farm equipment it received.

Antonio Mandlate said that private farmers have now begun to participate in the marketing of products, which had not occurred before. During the 1986-87 farm season, Maragra produced 700 tons of rice, a new record for the district of Manhica.

He explained that the Italian government is developing two projects in the district of Manhica. The first is a rural extension project and will enable the family sector to purchase farm equipment and to obtain technical support with a view to achieving higher production yields. The second project is designed to recover 4,000 hectares in the Incomati Valley.

5157

Cheringoma Peasants Renew Agricultural Production
34420089a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by Jean Bernardino]

[Text] Life is gradually returning to normal in Cheringoma District, Sofala Province. "The peasants are eager to return to a peaceful life," District Administrator

Evaristo Bongesse Tomo told us. Once one of the most populous districts in Sofala and a center of lumber production for domestic consumption and export, Cheringoma is experiencing major problems, basically resulting from the destruction of infrastructures by the armed bandits and from the influx of displaced people. According to December statistics, there are 7,000 refugees there, struggling with a lack of food, clothing and the production tools and building materials needed for a gradual return to organized community life as it was before the attacks, abductions and murders committed by the agents of terrorism and crime.

The town of Inhaminga (district seat), a strategic outpost in the transit of merchandise on the Marromeu and Sena rail lines to Beira City and vice versa, has been the target of acts of sabotage against its economic and social infrastructures since 1982; it is now showing the desolating effects of the war.

Hundreds of people, mostly children, half-naked and malnourished, who have fled from bandit captivity, are seen wandering along the wartorn streets and rows of buildings which we have been visiting; the railway station, the poultry house, the business establishments, the bank and government installations and the houses where the people lived before they were abducted or killed.

The destruction confirms, to the eyes of any visitor, South Africa's deliberate goal of impeding our economic development.

Hard Times Return

Martyred during the colonial era in the hideous massacre of Inhaminga, the people of this region of Sofala Province were engaged, following independence, in the process of national reconstruction, playing an outstanding role in the relaunching of agricultural production, the creation of communal villages and construction of schools and better rural housing for the peasants and for the lumber industry and railway workers, as well as those employed in the local small businesses.

Between 1976 and 1981, although lumber production declined because of the flight of some sawmill owners and the obsolete equipment, the people were nonetheless achieving some noteworthy social and economic advances, particularly with regard to increased production of essential consumer goods by the family, state, cooperative and private sectors, grain production, the breeding of small livestock and the transport of merchandise by rail and highway.

Because the climate is suitable for farming, the district was producing enough for internal consumption and a surplus for agricultural marketing; for long periods, it was supplying the provincial capital with a broad range of goods, particularly vegetables and chickens, produced in the Inhaminga Poultry House.

According to various sources contacted by our Beira bureau, the existing plans, which were revised to meet the needs that arose as a result of the voluntary settlement of hundreds of families in the local communal villages, were compromised at the beginning of this decade because of the massive concentration of large gangs of bandits, who attacked the consumer cooperatives, private shops and people's warehouses and destroyed these infrastructures which were contributing to the development that was already a fact in the zone.

In the opinion of a government official serving in Cheringoma, this concentrated action by the lackeys of "apartheid" was closely related to the South Africans' general strategy for the destabilization of our country. This town was targeted for attack because it was a center of development for the entire Sofala region.

Just as in the colonial era, when the PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State], the GEP's [Special Paratroop Groups] and the OPVDC were massacring defenseless civilians, the arrival of the bandits commanded by South Africa's defense and security forces constituted a "return to the difficult years," some residents told us.

As a result of the Boer aggression, the people fled their native areas and took refuge in other parts of the province, with better security, while some of them were carried off, by blind and brute force, to the bandit camps, where they were subjected to forced labor and various types of atrocities, until—in groups or alone—some of them managed to escape from captivity and return to the town.

Rebuilding New Life

1987 was characterized by the mass flight of people who had been abducted to serve the armed bandits as beasts of burden and who returned to Inhaminga and turned themselves in to the local government officials. Moreover, our forces won a succession of military victories over the bandits, culminating in the destruction of several enemy camps, and thus contributed decisively to the liberation of those who had little chance of escaping (much as they wanted to) without risk of being shot by the armed bandits, generally described by the people who were liberated as "wanton killers, without mercy or pity for human lives." When these people reported to the district seat, they were given medical-health examinations and received donations of food, clothing and blankets. They were sent to temporary accommodation centers and later began to build houses and to plant crops.

"We do not want to accept help forever. We have our hands and land to work on. We have already received some farm tools and seed. Now we are going to start our farms and produce enough to feed ourselves, as we used to do before we were kidnaped by the bandits."

The speaker was a peasant named Marta Dande, aged 20 and the mother of a daughter. Her husband was killed by the armed bandits. Abducted in 1985, Marta managed to escape—with nine other people—from the camp where she had been taken.

"Now I live in Lunga (one of the neighborhoods in Inhaminga) and I am very happy to have escaped from the forced labor that we were subjected to at the Nhacalinga 'base.'"

The statements of the peasants who were approached by the NOTICIAS reporter did not differ from the ones which are reported daily by the press and radio; they all bear the same mark: the denunciation of the brutality to which the people were (and are) subjected.

Food Production Priority

Recently approached by our Beira bureau reporter, District Administrator Evaristo Bongesse Tomo said that, along with the reorganization of the life of the peasants affected by the war, through their integration into neighborhoods and the reconstruction of various local infrastructures, the number one priority in Cheringoma District is food production.

The official noted that the government is making an effort to create the conditions for the refugees to start their farms and that this effort is meeting with success, although there is still a shortage of seeds and farm implements. These obstacles "will not dampen the enthusiasm of the people, who are not in the habit of living on charity, although at this time their survival depends on donations."

06362/9604

Ten Percent Increase in Cultivated Area Planned 34420090d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The farm sector is planning an increase of 10 percent in the total area, involving 1,037 hectares, as compared to that during the 1986-87 farm season. Special attention will be devoted to the family sector, with an estimated 32,000 state-controlled farm units with a half a hectare of area per family, making a total of 16,000 hectares for the various crops.

This data was assessed recently at a provincial government session in the course of the discussions which culminated in approval of the PEC/88. This plan, which places special emphasis on social and economic growth in the rural zones, focuses on the development of small projects with a view to the local resolution of some problems related to construction and supplying the people.

The family sector will have priority, according to the provisions of the plan. The provincial government believes that greater support for this sector is needed in order to increase the production of cotton, the harvesting of cashews, and above all, to raise the production and marketing indices, of grains in particular.

The farm sector is now being planned in harmony with the measures in the Economic Recovery Program. Therefore the rural extension sector will be given priority in order to provide the peasants with greater support so that they can increase their yields per hectare. According to the information which has now been made public, the seeds and insecticides needed for the first cycle of crops are now assured.

Investment and Construction

Based on the existing capacity of the construction enterprises, the draft of the plan and program for investments and construction for 1988 covers a total of 17 projects which will cost 1,365,000 contos, including 802,900 for central projects and the balance for provincial projects.

Within the investment and construction sector, priority has been assigned to the improvement of the real estate complex owned by the state in the cities of Pemba and Montepuez. The same priority has been assigned to the water supply for the urban and rural zones, the improvement of roads, the repair of drainage systems and the repair and modernization of the water supply systems in the district seats.

Following an extensive debate between the construction sector and the lumber enterprises, with the provincial government moderating, it was decided that the principal users of the tertiary roads, mainly the lumber and farm enterprises, will be responsible for their maintenance and repair. The balance of the roads will be the responsibility of the Highways and Bridges enterprise and the district councils.

5157

Administrator Discusses Key Problems in Chokwe 34420092c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Bento Bango: "Chokwe Assigns Priority to Grain Production"]

[Text] Those in charge of the state, private, cooperative sector and family enterprises in the district of Chokwe were recently instructed that as soon as the rice harvest in the coming months of March and April is completed, they should "make the entire area available for the production of corn in the cold season. We want the district to multiply grain production this year so as to wage an unrelenting battle against hunger." These instructions were announced by Chokwe Administrator Aurelio Abel Chambal.

The decisions are the result of the discussion held a short time ago during the Ninth Regular District Assembly Session. Also on this subject, Chambal added that "We are significantly reducing the production of garden vegetables during this season, because it has been demonstrated that rice, corn and beans are the most valuable foodstuffs for feeding our people."

At the session, a detailed statement was made concerning "the recruiting of young people for Compulsory Military Service (SMO), the payment of subsidies to private farmers for the products they sell to the state, intensification of the raising of small animals, the use of damaged corn to produce animal feed, guaranteeing cotton seed for the zones assigned priority for the production of that raw material, and the planting of shade and fruit trees," among a number of other matters of local interest.

In connection with the recruiting of young people for Compulsory Military Service, in particular, it was established at the executive council session that in violation of the law, minors still of school age and not yet subject to the SMO are often recruited in the enlistment campaigns, which is an excessive distortion of the intent of the law and results in discontent.

The representative of the Recruiting Center explained to the members of the district government that these irregularities are the result of wrongful actions by isolated militiamen and too many scattered recruiting units, since that body does not recruit minors.

Displaced Persons

At the session, there was a lengthy examination of the problem of the future of the persons displaced by the war who have sought refuge in the district because their zones of origin lack facilities to accommodate them.

In fact, more than 5,000 persons from Manjacaze, Chibuto, Mabalane, Combomune and Chicualacuala who have been displaced by the war have sought shelter in Chokwe. They need to be settled in production zones and they will have to rebuild their lives in harmony.

It was decided at the session that the majority of the individuals displaced by the war should be organized in communal settlements, and that farm production areas should be distributed to them.

For those who do not agree to be settled in productive zones, mobilization should not be compulsory, but "should rather involve selling them foodstuffs, while at the same time providing an explanation of why they are being treated differently from others in a similar situation."

This category of displaced persons, Administrator Aurelio Chambal said, should be guaranteed a special supply of 50 kg of corn and 3 kg of beans per month, but in exchange for payment, and never free of charge, as is the rule for those who have already been incorporated in production.

Tree Planting

It was noted at the session that there is a habit which must be eliminated immediately, that is the launching of campaigns which are immediately abandoned.

In fact, during the preparations for the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress, many shade and fruit trees were planted, but none of these trees can be found today at any site or administrative post. This is because there was no continuity in the campaigns after that event ended.

In order to prevent this practice from continuing, it was recommended at the session that the first secretaries and administrators at the administrative posts check on the execution of tree planting work in their localities, as well as the care of the trees, so that this time the work will not be of a purely formal nature.

Unoccupied Youth

Another issue which merited discussion at the executive council session was the need to incorporate in tasks useful to society those young people who, due to the limited nature of the school network, cannot be enrolled in school this year.

According to the Chokwe district administrator, all of the "young people who are unable to enroll in both levels one and two of the primary school system should be incorporated in productive tasks by the OJM."

5157

Kangootui Discusses Reasons for His Resignation
34000404b Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
22 Jan 88 p 6

[Article by Rajah Munamava]

[Text] Swetu (MPC), Secretary for Labour and Deputy Secretary for the Politburo, Mr Adolf Kangootui, who resigned late last year after apparent clashes and differences with his Party leadership, revealed this week that Swetu (MPC), feared confrontation with the white National Party and Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turn-halle Alliance (DTA).

He said that the Group believed that if this occurred, it would lead to the demise of the interim government, a fate the ledership was not prepared to face.

Mr Kangootui, who was a member of the Swetu (MPC), delegation in the National Assembly, said he was booted out of the Assembly by his Party last October, after fierce exchanges with a representative of the National Party and the DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge.

He was allowed to retain his official Party posts.

He disclosed that the exchanges had been provoked by his criticism of the Army, whites and a de-bushing programme.

During a debate in the Assembly, Mr Kangootui had remarked that the killing of civilians in the north by the Army was much higher than the Army kill of Swapo insurgents, and that allegations of Swapo killing civilians seemingly did not hold any water.

He said he had based his assertion on reports in THE NAMIBIAN newspaper and the WINDHOEK OBSERVER on atrocities in the north which were never countered by the authorities or the Army.

Pictures, names, times and even the identity of vehicles and ranks of officers involved were at times provided and in most cases were never denied or challenged.

Members of Swapo D had also submitted questions on Security Force atrocities against civilians, but were never answered satisfactorily.

This remark, he said, had caused ill feeling between himself and certain members of the Assembly.

Another issue that had sparked disagreement in the Assembly, was when Mr Kangootui had objected to a de-bushing programme. When the initial proposal of giving money to people for debushing and selling the wood—irrespective of where they lived—was changed and it transpired that the money would be given to people with farms, he had objected.

A total sum of R20 million was at stake in this matter. Mr Kangootui raised an objection in the house and pointed out that such a programme would only benefit whites (who are the people mainly in possession of farms in this country).

During the same session, the Deputy Minister of the white National Party, Mr Benade, had made a speech in which he had said that when blacks were given independence, they always expelled whites, only to starve and request them to come back.

Mr Kangootui had ridiculed this statement and had argued that whites often left of their own accord when a country became independent, and this was because of their own guilt after abrogating to themselves the resources of the country and subjecting others to poverty.

DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, had at this point joined the exchange, and had charged that Mr Kangootui was "young" and knew nothing.

Mr Kangootui had responded by telling Mr Mudge that the only politics he (Mudge), knew was to debate whether blacks and whites could fall in love and that he was not qualified to tell him anything about independence.

When the Assembly went into recess Mr Mudge approached Mr Kangootui and warned him that he would see what will "happen" because he had already talked to his Party leader, Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

Minutes later, Mr Katjiuongua confronted Mr Kangootui and asked him whether he had his facts correct or whether they were twisted. Mr Katjiuongua was seemingly not satisfied with the answer provided and he said that the matter would be discussed at a Swetu meeting.

When the meeting was called, the issue of Mr Kangootui's remarks in the National Assembly were never brought up. Instead Mr Kangootui was charged with corruption after it was alleged at the meeting that he had wrongfully registered as living in Okakarara in order to get an allowance.

It was said that he had not been chosen to represent Okakarara and Mr Katjiuongua refused to verify his allowance.

Mr Kangootui reminded his colleagues about their meeting in Karibib where Swetu (MPC), representatives to the Assembly were selected. Each candidate was given a constituency to represent Okakarara was to be represented by him.

Despite this however, a motion demanding his resignation was tabled and he was voted out as a member of the National Assembly.

Prior to this, when the issue of Mr Katjiuongua's "oath of allegiance" appeared in the press, Mr Kangoutui had demanded to know at a Politburo meeting why this oath had been given by his President.

He had argued that there were many who had returned holding South African passports, but who had not signed the oath. This had apparently caused a rift between him and his President and created some kind of enmity.

He said that when this Party got into the MPC and subsequently the interim government, the understanding was that it was going to try and fight from within and that if this failed, it would pull out.

He said that he had requested his Party to pull out last year, when the Committee on National Unity tabled its findings on the issue of AG8, but this met no response from the Party.

Mr Kangoutui said that what was also surprising was the interference of the DTA leader in Swanu (MPC). At one point, Mr Mudge called a meeting with Swanu (MPC), at the DTA offices and when Mr Kangoutui went there as part of the Swanu 9MPC) delegation, he was refused entry.

There were at least three other such meetings where agreements were concluded between the two Parties and where Mr Kangoutui was not allowed in.

Though he had always believed that the leadership in Swanu (MPC), was united, he had lately noticed a "small clique" in the leadership who were not prepared to give in to opposition or criticism.

Mr Kangoutui said that as yet he had no plans for the future.

07310

Government, SWAPO Spokesmen Debate Hopes for Settlement

*34000404a Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English
Jan 88 pp 24-47*

[Article by Andrew Matjila, Anton Lubowski]

[Text] For a decade or more, we'd see newspaper headlines proclaiming "New Hope for Namibia Settlement" every second day. The alternate days were "Namibia: Settlement Hopes Fade." But the last year or two, the headlines have gone. What has happened? Is the government actually making headway, getting towards a real settlement and real stability? Or is it just a matter of more sham and sleight-of-hand? Andrew Matjila states the Namibia government's case. Anton Lubowski of SWAPO replies.

The last year has seen two meetings of the United Nations Security Council on Namibia, days of debate and numerous Resolutions in the General Assembly and a plethora of statements and Resolutions by the UN Council for Namibia.

One might note, in passing, that there can surely be no more fruitless or frustrating task than service on the Council for Namibia. Having existed for 21 years for the purpose of administering Namibia, it has not yet taken nor executed one decision which has had the slightest positive effect on the lives of those Namibians who live in their own country.

In the Security Council, SWAPO may speak on the question of Namibia, so may the ANC of South Africa.

Another 35 speakers who are not presently members of the Security Council—among them Burkina Faso, with the dust scarcely settled after its most recent coup, and the Ukraine, which is not even, in its present state, a country recognised by any other—participated in the most recent debate. But no other Namibian Party may express its views to the UN body charged with securing Namibia's independence.

Despite this blatant hypocrisy, we continue to run inside the treadmill imposed by UN Security Council Resolution 435. Like white rats in a laboratory, we rush onwards, expending all our energy, getting nowhere.

Has the time not arrived to reconsider this foolishness?

Nothing is going to happen unless we develop a more sophisticated approach. The United Nations, will not be able to persuade those of its member states who still pay their dues, to provide the \$500 million now necessary to install 7500 UN troops in Namibia to supervise a so-called ceasefire and the civilian force charged with oversight of the elections.

The United States and South African governments have no intention of abandoning their demand for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in concert with the implementation of the Western settlement plan in Namibia. The MPLA is less able than before—despite the \$4000 million in arms supplied to the Angolan ground and air forces by the Soviet Union in the past few years—to survive in power without Soviet and Cuban assistance. Unita has gone from strength to strength, but is unlikely to be able to secure an outright military victory. SWAPO, despite its bluster, is a colossal failure, the most unsuccessful "Liberation Movement" of all time. After 21 years of "armed struggle", it does not control one square centimetre of Namibia!

Self Determination

SWAPO's armed wing, the so-called "People's Liberation Army of Namibia," has fallen in size from its peak of 17,500 cadres in 1978 to under 9,000 today. Almost

half of these are committed to the MPLA for use against Unita, and no more than 1,500 can be deployed against targets in Namibia at any time. By contrast our own Namibian Territory Force now numbers almost 25,000 officers and men.

These facts would, on their own, argue for a changed approach to the means to achieve independence for Namibia. But there are also others which reinforce the sense that the time is ripe for a new track.

Understanding of the importance of national reconciliation has taken root more successfully than most people believed possible in 1985. More and more SWAPO supporters have been drawn to the goals of self-determination, non-discrimination and national reconciliation, defined by the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU). SWAPO has discovered that repetitive calls for the implementation of Resolution 435 and communiques claiming incredible "military" triumphs are no substitute for an effective administration addressing the needs of the people.

Although South Africa's opposition in the past eight months to several of the TGNU's goals has excited strong criticism and no little resentment from most of the parties in the Namibian Government it has further undercut SWAPO's claims that the parties in the government are Pretoria's puppets. South Africa, in opposing the TGNU, has demonstrated to all that we are our own masters.

The long-simmering debate on education should be resolved soon, in spite of a few residual-pockets of resistance to the new non-discriminatory policy. The majority of whites in Namibia, both German and Afrikaans-speaking, accept the demise of Apartheid and have embraced the policy of national reconciliation.

The growth in the trade union movement in the past twelve months is a source of pride to the government. SWAPO activists in the Namibian Council of Churches, having protested vigorously for years against community-service programmes as these would "... make the suffering of the people easier to bear, and delay the revolution"..., are now desperately competing with the government to provide services to the people through community organisations.

It pleases us greatly that at least some segments of SWAPO have abandoned their earlier approach of making the people of Namibia suffer, to promote SWAPO's revolutionary fantasies.

But there is still another reason why the time may be ripe for a new initiative to secure Namibia's independence.

A resurgence of American assertiveness in the international arena has caused an increase in the cost of expansionism by the Soviet Union in the third world. Mr Gorbachev, faced with an unpalatable choice between

serious efforts to revitalise the Soviet economy, and the growing cost of competing in the nuclear arms race, would seem to have chosen wisely.

Defusing Conflict

To the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1986, he said: "We are in favour of vitalising collective quests for ways of defusing conflict situations in the Middle East, Central America, Southern Africa, in all of the planet's turbulent points."

Similar comments were made thereafter by other Soviet writers.

MPLA President Dos Santos spoke in a similar vein to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference on 24 July 1987, noting:

"The People's Republic of Angola believes that none of the sides involved in the South African and Namibian conflicts can secure a military victory. We believe the time is right for the negotiation of a just political resolution."

Senior Soviet officials and Cuban diplomats have, moreover, recently expressed the need for "new ideas" with regard to a "Namibia strategy." The Soviet Union, Cuba and the MPLA are dissatisfied with SWAPO's progress in the "Liberation Struggle", and disparaging comparisons with the ANC are common.

We do not imagine that Moscow will be prepared to lose face by abandoning its clients in any settlement. The reference to "... just political settlement... of regional conflicts," in both Soviet and Angolan statements, underlines Moscow's interest in protecting both its reputation and its clients.

Now that calculated pragmatism has overtaken ideological dogmatism in Moscow's short term policy calculus, however, an opportunity has emerged to achieve a negotiated settlement that takes account of the interests of all parties.

Decent Lifestyle

No one party will be able to define all the elements of a new strategy. Our experience since entering government, however, confirms that if Namibia is to become a stable, independent nation, reconciliation between its political parties is essential. Our people have no interest in leadership squabbles. Their desire is for peace, a decent lifestyle ad the right to make their own decisions without outside interference. We owe them this opportunity.

We will, of course, not allow others to ride roughshod over our interests. Our approach to the Namibian problem has, however, long been one of promoting national reconciliation, of taking account of differing—even diverting—interests, in order to create an environment

in which all can contribute to the greater good. We invite SWAPO again today, to adopt the same approach. All Namibians will benefit if it does.

I am always stunned by the manner in which people with dictatorial tendencies redefine democracy to suit their own greed for power. The South African government, through its so-called transitional government installed in Windhoek, is a prime example.

Not only a cabinet, but a whole parliament (called a National Assembly) has been appointed. Imagine! People were literally told: "You go to that building, sit in that chamber, and start making laws and rule the country". It is a tragic joke.

Democracy in SWAPO's mind is nothing else but asking the people what they want; and that is exactly what UN Security Council resolution 435 of 1978 calls for. It is the start of a democratization process so simple that it actually only comprises one page. It calls for:

- (a) a cease fire between SWAPO and South Africa
- (b) a free and fair election under international or UN supervision
- (c) the writing of a constitution by the elected leaders.

Despite this extremely simple peace plan having been accepted by all concerned, including SWAPO and South Africa, it remains unimplemented simply and solely because of South Africa's refusal.

Their quislings in Windhoek have never been in any elected position whatsoever, but join the chorus of their masters and call a simple democratic election "outdated."

To crown it all, these people are today instrumental in delaying the democratic process by calling for a so-called 'new initiative.' Namibians are again being denied the right to self-determination and freedom by demagogues, rich cliques and an army of occupation. There is detention without trial; there has been a state of emergency (under A.G.9) for more than 10 years.

South Africa has clearly a two option policy towards Namibian independence, which was confirmed by Matjila.

One is to water down the democratic resolution 435 so that any election held under it can be completely controlled by South Africa. The alternative is to ignore the international community and grant a phoney independence to the Namibian puppets who would then be dependent on South Africa politically, economically and militarily.

At the moment, with negotiations at an apparent standstill, they seem to be going for the second option.

In June 1985 P.W. Botha installed a selected, not elected, so-called transitional government in Windhoek. Since then it has been given ostensible powers to legitimate it in the eyes of the casual outsider. It has in fact established a constitutional council to draft an 'independence' constitution.

The council has, expectedly so, run into the old problem and was unable to reconcile demands for a non-racial society with the insistence on minority rights: that is, white privileges and prerogatives.

Unitary Government

It has accordingly produced two drafts: one stressing a unitary government and protection of groups through the protection of individual rights, and one which gives ethnic groups exclusive control over major government functions (such as education and taxation) and protects group rights.

The South African Government has subsequently stated publicly that for any constitution to be acceptable to them it would have to protect group rights or establish broad areas of exclusive ethnic control and that it must take full account of South Africa's interests. Even West Germany, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.—South Africa's almost blind supporters—will find it difficult to accept such a formula.

The disillusionment of followers of the puppet government is likely to be deep and bitter.

The reason why Pretoria allowed them such a long period of grace to engage in this charade was clearly to try and establish some legitimacy among the international community and to seek some recognition. It also compromised the politicians who took part in the exercise so badly that they have no choice but to stick with their South African paymasters. It further gave the Pretoria propaganda machine time to broaden its international campaign to try to besmirch SWAPO.

New Initiative

As I have stated before, again the people of Namibia are not being asked in any democratic way what they want. To call for a new initiative at this stage, especially when a peace plan and a democratic process is already on the table, is clearly to avoid subjecting yourself to the democratic process and in fact to silence the voice of the people.

As someone said before me: "Namibia is a land of internal exile where individual worth is colour-coded, law and order means a state of emergency, and where Christianity is a mask for inhumanity."

MILITARY

MPLA Reportedly Using Chemical Weapons

34010033P Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
27 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] A defense magazine reported that Angolan Government forces have apparently used chemical weapons in several remote parts of the country in recent fighting against UNITA rebels. The INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, which is published every Monday, reports in its most recent issue that about 12 of the survivors were taken away by a South African film team before they were sent to RSA for treatment.

According to the article the information comes from unidentified sources. American advisors have presumably seen the injuries. However, no details were given by America or South Africa.

The magazine, which has its office in Geneva, reported that most of the survivors were paralysed and some appeared completely crazy.

There was no mention of which chemical was used. According to the article the chemical was dropped from Russian built helicopters.—(Sapa-AP)

Shipment of Rifles

34010031P Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
25 Jan 88 p 9

[Excerpts] Austria announced yesterday that it is trying to determine whether a shipment of arms to RSA through Israel constitutes a violation of Austrian law.

According to a government statement 85 containers with Czechoslovakian made handguns that weigh about 2.5 tons were transported by truck from Vienna to Graz.

The shipping company's documents indicated that 33 of these containers and 300 rifles were transported from Tel Aviv to Johannesburg by the Israeli Airline El Al in November.

It is Krygkor's policy not to comment on reports about the purchase or sale of weapons.—[Sapa-Reuter]

Secret Sale of German Submarine Design Alleged

34010032P Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
28 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] It was announced this week in Kiel, West Germany, that a German submarine design was secretly sold to RSA for R52.7 million, however, the money will be repaid to RSA. According to a report in a Cape afternoon paper it was revealed in the legislature of the state of SleeswykHostein that the Kiel's shipyard Howaldswerke had received R36.5 million for the design and the Lubeck engineering agency (IKL) that arranged the deal received the rest.

The design was smuggled into RSA by diplomats. A committee of the West German parliament is presently investigating this deal, however, a judicial inquiry was dropped in Kiel.

The money that was paid to Howaldswerke was frozen in a special account after the deal became known. Since then, with accumulated interest this account has grown to R39.3 million and will probably be sent to RSA. It is not known when the money will be made available and it is also not clear whether the R16.2 million that was paid to IKL will also be repaid.

Export Version of Dogfight Missile With Helmet Mounted Sight Described

34000397a Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 88 p 24

[Text] Kukri is the export version of the South African Air Force's V3B IR-guided dogfight missile and like V3B, it is equipped with a helmet mounted sight. Compatibility with existing aircraft and weapon systems were maintained by conforming to the Sidewinder Aero 3B and M550 Magic launcher mechanical and electrical interfaces.

Development of the V3A system started at the end of 1971 and it went into production in 1975. It was the first air-to-air missile to be coupled to a helmet sight and is still operational.

The SAAF operational requirements evolved over the years and work on V3B, and upgraded version of V3A, was started in 1975. System improvements included an IR-head with a bigger look angle and higher sensitivity, an increased helmet sight designation angle and an upgraded motor.

V3B went into production in 1979. The export version, Kukri, is now available to selected customers.

Applications

The system is cleared for use on the Dassault-Breguet Mirage III and Mirage F1 types. Trial installations have been made on other aircraft types.

Both V3A and V3B are currently operational with the South African Air Force.

Description

Kukri is a highly maneuverable 'dogfight' missile with an assymetric double canard aerodynamic configuration. In one plane there are two fixed canards in front with two double-delta movable canards aft and in the other plane there are two simple delta movable canards. The canards are actuated by a hot gas servo and twist and steer control is employed. The triangular canards give roll control and the double-delta canards control pitch acceleration. The tail fins rotate freely around the rear and of the rocket motor.

A double base solid propellant rocket motor and a conventional fragmentation warhead are used.

The missile is delivered in two sections, the first being the motor and warhead assembly and the second the guidance, control and fuzing assembly (GCF). Assembly of the two sections can be effected in a few minutes using standard tools and a simple alignment jig.

A helmet sight is coupled to the missile, thereby giving the pilot an off-boresight target acquisition capability. The helmet sight consists of an IR diode array attitude measurement system and interface electronics to the missile.

The launcher contains the clean air cooling system for the missile IR detector as well as the necessary power supplies and helmet sight interface electronics. It is mounted on the wingtip in the case of the Mirage F1 and on an underwing strong-point in the case of the Mirage III.

Operation

Besides the special flying helmet and consequent modifications to the personnel connector on the ejection seat, installation of the Kukri missile system requires some minor aircraft wiring modifications and the addition of three black boxes—the reference unit, the pre-amplifier and the data processing unit. The first two of these must be mounted in the cockpit whilst the data processing unit can be installed in any suitable location.

This system was designed to be as simple as possible in operational usage and all the controls related to mode switching, target designation and missile firing are situated on the joystick and the throttle. The pilot simply has to look at the enemy aircraft and when target acquisition is signalled by an audio tone in his headset, he designates the target, thereby putting his missile in the tracking mode. Once the missile is tracking the target the pilot can move his head at will. The missile can be fired whilst tracking or even in the aiming mode, provided that the audio tone is present.

The pilot's decision making is further simplified by the aiming reticle extinguishing automatically when the target is outside the helmet sight designation limits.

The missile can be fired over the entire flight envelope of the clean aircraft (any speed, altitude and load factor).

Minimum operational range is 300 m and the maximum varies between 2 km at low altitudes to in excess of 4 km at high altitudes.

Characteristics

Physical parameters:

Missile	
Length	2,944 mm
Diameter	127 mm
Tail fin span	530 mm
Fixed canard span	420 mm
Mass	73.4 kg
Launcher	
Length	2,495 mm
Mass	32 kg
Data Processing Unit	
Size	238 mm x 226 mm x 82 mm
Mass	3.8 kg
Reference Unit	
Size	85 mm x 31 mm x 57 mm
Mass	0.17 kg
Pre-amplifier	
Size	132 mm x 102 mm x 36 mm
Mass	0.34 kg
Helmet	
Mass	2.3 kg

07310

ECONOMIC

Minister Reveals Details of Privatization of Major Corporations

34000394d Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
9 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—Details of the multi-billion rand privatisation of Eskom, Iscor, Foskore, sections of the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) were revealed in Parliament yesterday by Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Assets and shareholding figures were also made available to the Press, indicating, for example, that Iscor last year showed a profit of R467 million before provision for asset replacement.

Mr Steyn said Eskom has assets of almost R26 billion. It had already made structural changes, rationalised personnel, adapted its financing and taken other privatisation actions.

"Eskom will soon appoint expert independent consultants to investigate further alternative actions and to make recommendations," the Minister said.

Iscor had assets of R3,300 million. It had authorised share capital of 500,000 A shares and 500 million B or preferential shares of R2.

The issued shares were: 500,000 shares to the State, 341,880,364 B preferential shares to the State, 219,636 accumulative 7-1/2 percent preferential shares to the private sector, and 90 million redeemable preferential shares to the State.

Privatisation proposals are soon to be presented to the Minister. Mr Steyn said Iscor was already paying tax and was a profit-making organisation.

Its profits in 1983-84 were R400 million, or R96 million with increased provision for the replacement of assets. This rose to R467 million last year, or R101 million after provision for asset replacement.

Foskor had an asset structure of R160 million, with authorised share capital of four million ordinary shares of R2 each. The Industrial Development Corporation was the only shareholder of the issued 3,892,000 shares.

"Negotiations for selling these shares are being conducted. The implications are being discussed at present and recommendation should be ready before long," Mr Steyn added.

In regard to the Atomic Energy Corporation, two aspects were receiving priority, namely the privatisation of the prima production unit which specialised in precision mechanics, and an investigation into which sophisticated knowledge built up by AEC in creating the uranium industry could be transferred to the private sector.

AEC had undertaken a rationalisation and restructuring programme over the past two years to place the corporation on a more business oriented footing.

This process was almost complete.

Mr Steyn said the best if not the only way in which knowledge and technology could be transferred to industry was in the form of a marketable product, and thus the privatisation of a viable industry.

However, the State and AEC was not prepared to "give away" assets.

It was proposed to privatise AEC by the following three mechanisms:

— A unit or group would be conducted as a separate business enterprise with private sector participation in management. During this phase products would be diversified to penetrate a broader section of the market on a commercial basis;

— As soon as greater assurance over the future viability of such a unit was achieved, the group would work as a separate company with its own directors of private sector members. It would be funded in the normal way by loans and share capital. During this phase the AEC would apparently remain the majority shareholder, but all forms of subsidisation would cease, and

— When the company was independent and profitable, the shares would be offered to interested buyers and the company would be wholly privatised.

07310

Trade With Taiwan Up 66 Percent

34000394a BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 88 p 2

[Article by Mandy Jean Woods]

[Text] Bilateral trade between the Republic of China (ROC) and SA increased by 66% to \$911 m last year, an ROC embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Economic counsellor C.C. Kan said he hoped the bilateral trade with SA would improve by a further 50% in 1988.

Kan said SA registered a \$80 m trade surplus with the Republic of China in 1987.

In contrast to the sharp increase in trade between the two countries, Kan said the ROC's overall trade growth last year was only 37%.

The three main SA exports to Taiwan were basic minerals, energy materials and agricultural products. SA's three main imports from Taiwan were electronic products, textiles and plastic products.

Kan said the enormous trade growth over the past year was due to improved relations between the two countries.

Kan estimated the potential value of trade between the two countries could be as high as \$8 b a year.

07310

Black Business Getting Share of Divesting Foreign Companies

34000386a Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Feb 88 p 17

[Text] The recent acquisition of Pepsi Cola Africa by the Soweto Investment Trust Company (Sitco) is the first real stake which black businessmen have had of the billions of rands of stock of divesting foreign companies. But only the months ahead will tell whether the new management will be able to resurrect the company which has been squeezed out of nearly all the major centres and reduced to a less than five percent share of the softdrink market. Pepsi is the only notable exception to the trend in which black businessmen have come away virtually empty-handed from the disinvestment bonanza. In one other case, the Ford Motor Company donated 24 percent of the South African Motor Company (Samcor) to an employee trust, after five months of negotiations with the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa). But for the rest, American and other companies pulling out of South Africa have sold their stock to large white-owned corporations such as Anglo American and Barlow Rand or to the local white managements. Herded out because of domestic pressure, most of these companies have sold at bargain prices. Anglo American, has entrenched its domination of the South African economy by picking up new interests in banking, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and automobiles. Sitco is a trust set up by the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and First National Bank aimed, in the words of representative Mike Levitt, as a "vehicle to expand black business". Yet Anglo American control of First National Bank and the fact that the bank is Pepsi's largest creditor means that even the first tentative black control of a medium sized concern has an Anglo American dimension. "We expected that the benefits of disinvestment would be shared out and that blacks would be able to participate," said Eric Mafuna, a business consultant and managing director of Consumer Behaviour, "but blacks have not been able to buy up a single company other than Pepsico. "What is disgraceful about the whole thing is that when companies started to pull out, their high moral statements raised a lot of hope among black business people. They thought they might be able to get a piece of the action. "Only three of the more than 50 corporate leavers have cut all ties with South Africa. These include School-Plough, the Dutch investment bank Pierson, Heldring and Pierson and Eastman-Kodak, which sold its laboratories to a large corporation, Premier Group. The rest simply sold out their existing stock to South African-based concerns. Products such as IBM Computers, Coke and Ford motor cars continue to be made and marketed in South Africa. "It's not that blacks didn't make approaches to these companies," said Mafuna. "A number were made but they were all rebuffed. They were either told they didn't have the capital or the expertise. "I think that in the end local management and their United States counterparts were not prepared to countenance black ownership," he said. "Blacks are just on the periphery of the private sector. Until we get investment capital, the logjam will

remain unbroken, we will be unable to get into the major companies. "Adrian Botha, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, said that though the divesting companies were selling out at bargain basement prices they were still very expensive. "I think the reason why blacks didn't get in on the act was that they simply didn't have the capital. And when management buyouts take place, that management is usually white." In some cases shares have been offered to individual employees, and that's open for black as well white staff. "A group of black businessmen calling themselves Kilimanjaro Investments did manage to acquire a small portion of Coke bottling and marketing rights in East London. But not until Sitco bid for Pepsico Africa in November last year, did black business get a serious look in to a medium-size concern. Technically, the sale is not a divestment because Pepsi Cola International sold Pepsico Africa three years ago to Cape Beverage, which in turn sold to Sitco. However, Pepsi Cola International still controls the sale of franchise rights and in the words of Philip van Rensburg, managing director of Concourse Consultants, Pepsis' agents in South Africa: "Pepsi International never left South Africa. "The company Sitco has purchased is far from a going concern. The sale cost them nothing in real terms but they assumed liabilities of R2-million and Levitt estimates they will be recapitalising the company to the tune of a further R2-million to get it back on its feet. Pepsico's share of the South African soft drink market has dwindled to less than five percent and it is no longer sold in the country's largest markets, Johannesburg and Durban. The initial purchase gave them exclusive bottling and marketing rights in Cape Town and Bloemfontein only. Last month they acquired marketing rights in the rest of the country and Levitt said that they would probably be moving into the Johannesburg market in the second half of next year—and hence challenging Coke domination. According to Levitt Pepsico was providing management expertise and marketing assistance to help get the company off the ground and back as a competitor.

07310

SBDC Launches Start-Up Fund

34000386B Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Feb 88 p 17

[Article by Hilary Joffe]

[Text] The Small Business Development Corporation is renewing its efforts to assist new enterprises, after making emergency funds for ailing businesses a greater priority last year.

The SBDC this week launched its expanded "Small Business Start-Up Fund," which makes available R3.5 million a month for new businesses. The Start-Up Fund, first launched in 1986, has provided loans worth R57 million to 1,347 small enterprises, creating 10,873 job opportunities.

At its peak it was offering over R3 million a month in loans but this declined last year. With the number of insolvencies falling and the number of new companies increasing, the SBDC now plans to use more of its cash flow to stimulate new businesses, according to managing director Ben Vosloo.

The Start-Up Fund is aimed at fairly "sophisticated," small businesses—those falling between the informal sector and big business—which in Vosloo's view are South Africa's most active job creators. Informal sector operations, he said, tended to provide an income base for only one or two people.

Of the total labour force, Vesloo estimates, about four million are employed by government and big business, and another four million by medium and small businesses in the formal sector.

Assuming the official unemployment figure of 1.5 million, he estimates jobs in the informal sector—a category which includes, hawkers, backyard repairers and prostitutes—at 3.5 million.

The SBDC provides loans of up to R5,000 to these "very small" business people through its mini-loan scheme.

The expanded Start-Up Fund will provide loans of up to R300,000 for a maximum period of 10 years. Capital repayments may be delayed for businesses which have initial cash flow problems, and the interest rate for the initial period may be as low as 10 percent.

The business has to be viable and applicants have to put in at least 10 percent of the capital themselves. In allocating loans, the SBDC will place a high premium on job creation, Vosloo said. The new version of the Fund will be more flexible than the old, in terms of the moratorium period on loans, the repayment period and who qualifies for loans.

There have been criticisms that the SBDC serves mainly businesses which are already established.

University of the Witwatersrand researcher Maria da Silva concluded in a thesis last year that the SBDC was more geared towards helping businesses than to promoting new enterprise development. The SBDC is now clearly trying to expand its base.

— The SBDC also launched a "Mini-Business Start-Up Kit" by Theo Rudman, a booklet intended to aid the Small Business Start-Up Fund.

07310

More Foreigners Seeking Jobs in Country
34000394c Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text] South Africa's brain drain has turned into a brain gain. Especially in the financial and investment fields, foreigners—notably Britons—are jostling one another in their eagerness to work in this country.

Mr Rod Holness of Holcom Commodity Brokers says the days when South African companies had to offer foreigners large salary packages to move to this country have gone.

"These days, they're taking whatever they're offered."

Among the reasons, he believes, are the shakeout in world markets in the wake of last October's stock market crash and a more positive image of South Africa abroad.

An executive involved in recruiting for the computer industry agrees.

"We have detected quite a shift in the past few months. There are probably a number of factors at work, but one strong factor has to be the drying-up of the flood of anti-South African propaganda.

"There's no shortage of jobs worldwide in the data-processing industry, yet we've noticed a growing number of people who have worked here before on contract wanting to settle permanently."

Mr Mike Westcott of P-E Corporate Services says the stock-market crash probably shook people overseas far more than it shook South Africans, because South Africans are fairly insured to nasty news.

"With the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange a couple of years ago, a tremendous number of people were given jobs. But now, since the volume of trading has dropped so greatly, many of them are on the streets."

Although financial experts are particularly keen to try their luck here—or anywhere else in the world where there might be jobs for them—the upswing in interest from overseas job-seekers is spread across the board, says Mr Westcott.

An allied trend is that fewer South Africans are leaving the country.

"The political situation and the economy both seem to have improved, and the people left behind after the first tranche are probably more committed to the country."

07310

Soweto Firm Entering Soft-Drink Market
34000394b Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
7 Feb 88 p 5

[Article by Bronwyn Adams]

[Text] The Soweto Investment Company (Sico) is entering the soft-drink market and intends to make its subsidiary, Pepsi Cola, a winner.

Sico faces a difficult battle against established competitors. Coca-Cola has 70% of the market, Sparletta 19% and Schweppes 5%. Pepsi's share is less than 5%.

One immediate difficulty facing Sico is the capital-intensive character of the soft-drink industry. Pepsi needs additional bottling facilities. It has only two distribution outlets.

But Pepsi is dealing systematically with each challenge, says Sico managing director McDonald Temane. It has a foothold in the Cape with a market share of 17%, and activity at the Bloemfontein plant is beginning to bubble. A bottling plant is envisaged for the Reef.

Pepsi has adopted an innovative national marketing strategy. Mr Temane says it will be unconventional.

According to Coca-Cola marketers National Beverage Services (NBS), Pepsi Cola is not as popular as Coke in America, Africa or Asia. Pepsi is outsold by Coke 6:1 in Latin America, 15:1 in Africa, and is not the No 1 soft drink in Japan, as claimed by Pepsi.

Pepsi's revitalisation does not end with its new marketing strategy, says Mr Temane. It puts a great deal of store in its 320 Pepsi employees at the Cape Town bottling plant who have undertaken to push the product.

Concern

However, there may be cause for concern over Coke's competitive edge. Some marketers fear price wars and counter advertising campaigns.

NBS managing director Sandy Allan says that if Pepsi undercuts Coke prices, Coke will not sit back. However, Coke will not initiate a price war.

Mr Allan says that given the capital-intensive nature of the industry, and the need for sophisticated transport, marketing, and bottling techniques, he does not fear Pepsi's challenge.

07310

Mintek President Discusses Need for Locally Trained Engineers, Technicians
34000397b Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English
29 Jan 88 p 74

[Interview with Mintek President Aiden Edwards; date and place not given]

[Text] Aiden Edwards is president of Mintek. He says SA should urgently increase the number of locally-trained scientists, engineers and technicians to meet the future challenges of a largely mineral-based economy.

FM: What are your views on the level and intensity of technical training in SA? Are we doing enough?

Edwards: At Mintek we are trying hard to change the South African syndrome that to get ahead in life you must obtain a university degree and steer clear of the technikons. Traditionally, we have imported about a third of our technical people, but with the international political climate and the recent performance of the economy, we experienced a net loss of technically trained people.

In 1986, 238 engineers immigrated to SA, while 449 left the country—emigrants, therefore, made up 65% of this "two-way trade."

And while only 24 students qualified for the National Higher Diploma (NHD) in chemical engineering from 1984 to 1986, the number of students who qualified for the four-year NHD in metallurgical programmes declined from 73 in 1984 to 56 in 1986.

With its great need for engineers and technicians to ensure future economic growth and job creation, SA should steer clear of the stigma that technically-trained people do not reach the top. We should rather emulate the successful German and Far Eastern philosophies. We have a long way to go.

Why technicians and engineers?

SA is unique among African countries in being blessed with sufficient wealth to bridge the gap between its First and Third World segments. But our strong First World economy and wealth of mineral riches must be properly managed to create the jobs and advancement opportunities for the fast-growing Third World segment of the population. Increased export earnings, by benefitting our vast mineral resources, is a precondition for future economic growth. And given the fickleness of the international political climate, we must train our own people to meet the challenges of the future.

Why mineral beneficiation?

In 1986, foreign-exchange earnings from the sale of mineral-related products made up 69.2% of total export earnings of R41.5 bn. We must build on our strengths.

By adding value to our exports of chrome (stainless steel), gold and diamonds (jewellery), platinum, manganese, vanadium, titanium and other minerals, we will not only add billions to export earnings, but also vastly increase the job-creating potential of the economy.

How do we compare with other First and Third World nations as far as technical training is concerned?

We are far behind. Not only are we too reliant on foreign skills, but there is also a propensity for South African engineers, scientists, technologists and technicians to leave their professions and, indeed, the country. The number of young South Africans entering the professions is totally inadequate. Steps should be taken to ensure that SA will have the qualified manpower available to compete on an even footing in a hi-tech world.

The number of scientists and engineers actively engaged in research is well behind developing countries like Peru and the Argentine. And the ratio of technicians to scientists and engineers employed in R & D activities dropped from 89% in 1974 to 76% in 1984.

In the production of chemical and metallurgical engineers, we lag very far behind the Republic of China (ROC), the US, Japan, the UK and Australia—even though we are the world's "persian Gulf of minerals." In 1985, the ROC produced 52 metallurgical engineers per million of its population—the equivalent figure for SA was 2.

So where did we go wrong?

Our educational focus is wrong. Technological training is the secret to future economic growth in a world dominated by the Far Eastern hi-tech, export-based economies. But few businesses are prepared to take the longer-term view and spend money on the upgrading of technological skills. In the Far East, the private sector and governments work closely together to ensure a regular flow of trained, highly-skilled technicians for "permanent" economic growth. We need a united, formal plan drawn up by business and the State to tide us through recessions—if needs be, by utilising State subsidies for training.

With the population explosion and our political/economic problems, we need such a joint, structured approach.

What is the current outlook on the availability of trained engineers?

Until 1981, when 461 students enrolled in the chemical and metallurgical disciplines at South African universities, a steady growth was maintained. By 1985 this had dropped to only 234. A persistent downward trend in numbers graduating is inevitable—unless we can turn the tide.

In the ROC, the number of graduating engineers in the period 1979 to 1984 was ten times as high per million of the population as was the case in SA. And while the ratio of technicians to engineers in ROC was 2.8 in 1985, in SA the ratio of technicians with National Higher Diplomas to engineers never exceeded 0.75 from 1979 to 1984.

How can we overcome these serious problems?

We need increased, high profile awareness of the situation—at school level, at government level, at business level and by publicity in the media. Without a concerted effort to tackle our growing backlog of trained technicians and engineers, we will not be able to emulate the successes of the developing First World economies of the Far East. And we have everything in our favour.

07310

NPI Report: GDP Reduced Since 1981
34000393c Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
4 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Helen Wishart]

[Text] Low economic growth, rising wages and a population explosion have pushed SA's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) down by an average of 2.1% a year between 1981 and 1986, says a National Productivity Institute (NPI) report.

The trend has harmed SA's exports by pricing locally made goods out of international markets.

The report, released yesterday, attributes the decline to a low economic growth rate of only 0.5% a year and a high annual population growth of 2.6%. Productivity in manufacturing compares unfavourably with major trading competitors.

Mining registered the largest decline in multifactor productivity with an annual decrease of 2.0% between 1970 and 1986. Electricity and finance had annual declines in GDP of 0.7% and 0.5% respectively, mainly because increases in capital input exceeded output growth.

In contrast, labour productivity in the private non-agricultural sectors increased by 1.5% a year between 1970 and 1986.

07310

Sanctions Fail To Stop Import of Books
34000386c Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
25 Jan 88 p 7

[Article by Helen Wishart]

[Text] Sanctions have not yet adversely affected the flow of books and periodicals to universities and public libraries. Where US publishers refused to deal directly with SA, periodicals were sent via agents in the UK to the Johannesburg public library, a library spokeswoman said.

Wits University library head Professor Reuben Musiker said: "Business is as usual. Agents are happy to send publications at no extra charge, so long as we are satisfied to receive by surface mail."

07310

Olivetti Training Program for Blacks Aids Company
34000393b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
27 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Theo Rawana]

[Text] The brain drain of the early 1980s emphasized Olivetti Africa's conviction that training local blacks in every department was the thing each SA company needed to survive. MD Virgilio Zaina says.

The company started training blacks in grassroots computer technology in the early '70s when it found itself at the mercy of the labour market. "The demand for technicians was too much and we began losing men to competitors.

"With a labour force that was already integrated, we expanded our training programme with the focus on building a sense of belonging among blacks.

"The result was that even now, more than 15 years later, the original black apprentices are still with us forming a force of able core operators."

Olivetti's training programme costs about R1m a year.

07310

SOCIAL

Lebowa Faces Increasing Unemployment, Hunger
34000392b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Feb 88 p 9

[Article by Therese Anders]

[Text] You can almost feel the depressed spirit of Sekhukhuneland, the forgotten corner of Lebowa, where reports of a national economic upswing ring hollow to the hungry and unemployed.

In this destitute homeland region:

- Many children are driven to school by hunger—80,000 primary school children are being fed daily by Operation Hunger.
- About three quarters of the men are thought to be unemployed.
- In many families, the only income earners are the elderly, who receive state pensions.
- Many thousands of eligible people are without pensions because the Lebowa government has not had funds for new pensions since 1984.

With no industry, and no nearby towns to provide jobs, the impoverished people of Sekhukhuneland face a bleak future.

The Lebowa House of Representatives MP for the Schoonoord area, Mr Joe Seopela, said hunger was a part of everyday life for many people in this area. "And where there is hunger, there is death."

The infant mortality rate is known to be shockingly high in Sekhukhuneland, but THE STAR was unable to get official figures.

Said Mr Seopela: "Without the assistance of Operation Hunger at our clinics and schools, we would be in a crisis."

Also part of everyday life is unemployment—many dejected Sekhukhuneland men have got used to being out of work, and some have given up hope of ever being employed again.

There is no work to be had in the area, and no money—often no energy—to travel to urban areas in search of employment.

"Despite the so-called improvement in South Africa's economy, unemployment is increasing, not lessening," said Mr Seopela.

Labour Needs

According to him, another 6,000 retrenched men have returned to Sekhukhuneland in the past year from the industries on the Reef and the mines.

And many more are expected. Large numbers of the region's men have traditionally worked at the Witbank coalfields.

However, the coal industry is in a downward spiral and already an estimated 3,000 miners have been paid off. A recent report said one in 10 colliery workers would lose his job before the end of the year.

A long-deserted Teba (Chamber of Mines recruiting organisation) office near Schoonoord is mute testimony to current mining labour needs.

Anglo American's Sekhukhuneland colliery recruiting office is still open, but no unskilled men have been taken on there since August.

A new platinum mine being developed just outside Lebowa in the Steelpoort area has crowds of workseekers at its gates almost round the clock.

Leading local businessmen Mr Isaac Sekhukhune says that until recently white farmers used to drive into the homeland in large trucks to recruit temporary labourers. Although they paid appallingly low wages, at least it was work for large numbers.

Those days are gone, says Mr Sekhukhune. He can't remember when he last saw anyone recruiting.

Mr Sekhukhune said many local shops had closed, and those left has almost no stock.

He himself has closed his once-thriving building supplies business because of lack of demand.

As an executive member of the Sekhukhuneland Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sekhukhune estimated that trade in the area had dropped by 65 percent in the past two years.

Wide Misery

"With so many people out of work, there is just no money around anymore," he said.

It is easy to be misled about the true extent of the misery. The smiling, welcoming faces of children at Sekhukhuneland schools mask hunger and despair.

However, as Mr Sekhukhune put it: "If these children were to sing for you, their sad voices would surely tell the tale."

A headmaster at one of the region's most successful schools, Semashego Higher Primary, said a recent check of his register showed that three-quarters of this 600 pupils came from homes where no one worked.

According to Mr Seopela, many Sekhukhuneland children do not attend school at all because there is no money for fees or uniforms.

For those who are lucky enough to get to primary school, there are not only lessons to look forward to, but a cup of Operation Hunger soup.

Apart from school feeding schemes, Operation Hunger is providing family feeding—mealie meal and soup—for 7,000 people in the region. The answer to all this hopelessness, says Mr Seopela, is the creation of industries and factories in the area.

Disaster

"Something has to be done because the situation is getting worse. We have had little rain since Christmas, and people have not been able to plough.

"Sekhukhuneland is facing disaster."

Father of Seven Waits for Steady Job

Six years ago Mr Philemon Mashegoane (47)—then a Pretoria municipality nightwatchman—was told to return home to Sekhukhuneland and wait for a call back to work.

He has been waiting ever since.

The frail father of seven is just one of the out-of-work men in the Sekhukhuneland area where unemployment is believed to be as high as 75 percent in adult males.

When THE STAR spoke to Mr Mashegoane, he had just had one of his luckiest days in years.

That morning he had been successful in signing on for a Lebowa Department of Works drain digging project. He and scores of unemployed men and women had been assigned to dig a trench. For this he would receive R3.

Until his retrenchment in 1982, he had always been able to find regular employment on the Reef.

Although unskilled and illiterate, he had worked for Sappi and South African Railways as a labourer.

When he finished his digging job, he would return to doing what he normally does.... sitting at home and waiting, he said.

Thousands of Blacks Take Advantage of Inner City's Gray Area Status
34000396b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
22 Jan 88 p 7

[Text] Johannesburg's inner city areas of Joubert Park and Hillbrow have experienced a population explosion as thousands of blacks take advantage of the suburbs' unofficial "grey area" status. Sipho Ngcobo interviews some of the new residents.

On the front wall of the building, written in big letters, is: "Luxury apartments. Complete with stove, fridge and bathroom. Fully serviced. R20 per day, R100 per week. Special monthly rates."

I managed to persuade a resident, Angie, to let me see their small apartment, a single room fit for one person. In a corner of the room on the bed slept two women in their mid 20's. Both looked very tired.

A third woman, about 28 years old, was smoking, and a fourth, aged about 25, was cooking.

Angie rents the room for R300, and all five live there.

Angie, 21, is originally from Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal. She came to Johannesburg about a year ago to look for a job. She is employed as a waitress.

For a few months she lived in Soweto in a "tiny shack" as a subtenant. But conditions were unbearable and she came to Hillbrow.

"There is a lot of suffering in the townships. I could not bear living in a shack. The three months I spent in Soweto were hell. The shack was hot in summer. There was no bathroom, no electricity."

'Good Deal'

How did she come to settle in Hillbrow?

Angie giggled. "A friend told me about this place. I thought this was a good deal. Owners of the flat wanted a deposit of R200, plus R300 rent. I had the money and decided to move in."

"This place is wonderful. I walk to and from my place of employment. There is no need for me to travel by trains or buses every day. This place is home."

Although Angie admitted she was living with her four friends in her single-roomed apartment, she declined to discuss just how difficult it was.

"Never mind that. We are coping just fine. Now listen... There is one thing I want to make you aware of: I'll never live in Soweto again. Those shacks are difficult places to live in."

"Apart from that, the only available housing is middle class houses and they are very expensive. I cannot afford R50,000 for a house."

In Hillbrow a notice in the foyer of a building proclaims: "Visitors must pay R2 deposit before entry. Children are also regarded as visitors. Visitors staying for over four hours or after midnight will pay R2 per person. Tenants will be held responsible for their visitors' fees."

One of the tenants, a nurse, agreed to talk to me provided she was not identified.

The nurse is a divorcee from Watville township near Benoni. She lives with her boyfriend and her 11-year-old daughter in a single-roomed flat. There is no bathroom and no toilet. About 10 families use one bathroom and the same toilet.

"It is very difficult. I do not even use these communal toilets and bathrooms because some of the people here are very untidy. They mess up the toilets and just leave them."

"I pay R185 a month for such an untidy, lousy place. There is no privacy. Sometimes there is so much noise it is difficult to sleep. There is also this crazy payment of R2 every time one has a visitor. It's unfair."

My next stop was a block on Joubert Park's Leid Street, where a man who introduced himself as Sam lives.

The place looked clean. Sam, who comes from Soweto, has a wife and two sons. He seemed quite happy about his apartment. He pays R200 a month for a lounge, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom.

Waiting List

"I would not mind going back to Soweto if those councillors could provide me with a house. Soweto is my home. I was born and brought up there."

"But that does not help because I am still on the housing waiting list. I have been since 1979. That is what brought me here. I am happy here, brother, but I still like Soweto."

Many people expressed the same feelings as Sam. They complained of the long housing waiting list in Soweto and other black townships, the expense of middle class housing, the overcrowding, living conditions, transport problems and a lot more.

I could not help but agree with them. Life is difficult in Soweto.

Security Forces Issue Friendly Pamphlets to Students in Cape Town Townships
34000396a Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 29 Jan-5 Feb 88 p 5

[Article by Gaye Davis]

[Text] Thousands of pamphlets issued by "the security forces" and proclaiming "peaceful education is real education" were distributed in Cape Town's townships this week in an apparent bid to defuse tensions over next week's delayed start to the school year.

It remains to be seen whether pupils, angered by new compulsory registration procedures and a police ban on meetings to discuss the issue, will be wooed by the message.

Your friends the security forces wishes the thousands of students starting their school year on Wednesday 3 February 1988 the best of luck for a successful 1988.

"From today our presence in the vicinity of schools will ensure a peaceful start to your education," the pamphlet read, concluding: "Peace and Education is a South African Way of Life".

Published in English and Xhosa, the pamphlets appeared on Wednesday—stating they were "issue by the security forces" but carrying no printer's name or address.

A representative of the National Education Crisis Committee in the region said he viewed the pamphlets as "a declaration that they will be occupying schools and an explanation of the kind of repression we've been seeing"—a reference to recent detentions, banned meetings and police raids on organisations affiliated to the NECC.

Police have been guarding high school premises—at the request of the Department of Education and Training—since January 11. Schools are supposed to open on January 13.

On arrival, pupils were told to report to one of three centralised registration centres and teachers to an adult education centre for "enrichment courses."

New registration forms called for pupils to sign an undertaking to obey school rules and subject themselves to any necessary disciplinary action. Parents had to agree to their children being disciplined, to foot the bill for any damages to school property or departmental books and to furnish written reasons for their child's absence from school.

The deadline for registration expired last Saturday and the department has stated that those who failed to meet it "will thereby regrettably have been denied the opportunity of education."

It has also warned that where insufficient numbers of pupils enroll, schools may be closed—and that where low pupil numbers result in an excess of teaching posts, teachers' jobs could be in jeopardy.

Observers believe the department's new hardline approach is a carefully thought out strategy. By barring pupils from school premises until they are actually registered, they have prevented them from meeting to discuss and mobilise around the issue. Those pupils who fail to register will then have effectively expelled themselves. There are also fears that if the axe falls on teachers, those based in "progressive" organisations will be the first to go.

The department did not respond when asked to comment on this. The Cape regional director, Bill Staude, did, however, confirm that the DET asked police to guard school premises. He denied allegations by the NECC that the DET was "provoking schools crisis," saying it was doing its best to ensure schools were adequately equipped and properly organised to give pupils "the best educational deal possible in an orderly environment."

As the registration deadline ticked away, two meetings to discuss the issue called by the Joint Parent, Teacher, Student Association, representing the five man high schools in Inga, Nyanga, Guguletu and New Crossroads, were prevented from going ahead by police acting in terms of a ban on any gatherings where "non-attendance of schools or non-registration" was promoted.

Late last week the PTSAs of two schools launched a supreme court application for an urgent interdict preventing a meeting to be held and restraining the police from interfering unlawfully with it.

The matter was postponed until today to give the minister of law and order and the police time to file replying affidavits.

Langa High PTSA chairman Lungile Daba describes in his affidavit the shock and dismay of parents and PTSAs at the department's failure to consult them over the new procedure. While the principle of registration was accepted during negotiations with department officials, reservations were expressed about "certain aspects," he said.

The relevant official, deputy director Braam Olivier, failed to keep an undertaking to report back after reporting these to his superiors, Daba said. Instead, details of the new procedure were released on January 7.

Daba also described how people who arrived at two meetings called by the joint PTSA—"to discuss the issue of registration in a responsible manner and obtain a mandate from parents"—were "chased away" by a large contingent of police.

Without parents' decision-making and participation there was "very little" likelihood that schooling would return to normal, Daba said.

In a replying affidavit, security policeman Captain Adriaan Trollip alleged the PTSA meeting would be used as a platform to urge pupils against registering.

Latest figures available from the department indicate that more than 6,500 students have registered for 1988. But according to WEEKLY MAIL sources, registration for some schools has been very low—while some pupils are signing their forms but cancelling out the declarations in the hope that they will be re-admitted but with no strings attached.

Cape Activists Slip Into Hiding

Activists in the Western Cape slipped into hiding this week, expressing fears that a "major crackdown" against organisations was imminent.

Executive committee members of the National Education Crisis Committee in the region said they were "no longer sleeping at home" following the detention of Chairman Moosa Kaprey.

Kaprey, detained for three months last year, was taken from his Rylands home early on Thursday morning.

Although every member of the national executive of the NECC has been in detention for some time, in the Western Cape the organisation has been able to co-ordinate a number of campaigns during the past year.

"What we're seeing seems to indicate that the state is trying to close up the space the Western Cape had," one NECC executive member said.

He based his view on various incidents during recent weeks: at the last general council meeting of the NECC in Athlone a fortnight ago, police and Casspirs were deployed at the venue.

Parents, teachers and students were turned away from a Mitchell's Plain meeting held earlier this month to address the transfer and demotion of an acting high school principal.

Bogus pamphlets were distributed in the name of the NECC affiliate conducting the campaign to have the principal reinstated.

More fake pamphlets have been distributed in Cape Town's townships, where controversial new registration procedures have sparked an outcry. One, issued in the name of the Western Cape Students' Congress, and NECC affiliate, called all students to register in spite of some aspects of the form being "sinister".

Recent detentions catalogued by the Repression Monitoring Group include community workers and students from Bonteheuwel and Guguletu, as well as the vice-president of the Langa SRC.

07310

Police Officers To Test Applicants as Stricter Gun Laws Go Into Effect

34000392a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
8 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—The South African Police will appoint trained, senior officers to test an anticipated 12,000 to 15,000 applicants each month who apply for licences to own firearms when South Africa's new gun laws come into operation.

In recent years between 140,000 and 200,000 new applications for gun licences have been made by members of the public each year, indicating the size of the testing machinery the SAP will have to set up in terms of the new laws.

A police spokesman told THE CITIZEN that more than one million South Africans already hold firearms licences for more than 2.5 million weapons in private possession. Of major concern to the SAP has been the rising number of firearm thefts in recent years.

Stolen

For example, the number of firearms reported stolen or lost in 1974 was 1,602 but this had reached 4,870 by 1980. In 1981 the figure was 5,366, in 1984 it was 6,566 and 1986 it was 10,111.

This concern is expressed in the new Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, which would require owners to lock away weapons in a safe or strongroom when the firearm is not carried on his person or is not under his direct control.

"This is primarily aimed at ending the largescale loss of weapons which is now taking place," said the SAP spokesman.

"The type of safe or strongroom that is required will be set out in regulations once the bill becomes law. The specifications will be scientifically ascertained, but at the same time be practical in terms of the gun-owning public.

"Clearly, too, more stringent demands will be made on those who have a large number of arms."

Another requirement of the Bill is that owners should "at all times have the licence to possess the arm in his possession, and must produce the licence immediately at the request of a policeman."

Liquor

It is proposed to make it an offence to handle a firearm while under the influence of liquor or drugs, or allowing a person who is under the influence to handle a weapon.

In this respect the law will be brought into line with offences under South Africa's "Don't Drink and Drive" laws. Another similarity will lie in the testing of would-be owners before they may legally carry weapons.

The test will involve both the owner's knowledge of the law in relation to firearms as well as his ability to handle the firearm for which he is seeking a licence.

This will mean that every would-be owner will be personally interviewed and tested by a senior officer, as is now the case with people seeking driver's licences.

The testing will be carried out on all new applicants, and will not apply to those who already have licences, unless, of course, they apply for further weapons.

A campaign to inform gun owners of the new laws can be expected before the laws come into force. Present indications are that a "manual" setting out legal responsibilities of gun owners will be issued later this year.

The Bill is at present before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Security Affairs, and amendments may be put forward by the committee.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, has indicated that he is prepared to discuss the provisions with national interest groups such as the Arms and Ammunition Traders Association, Gun Owners' Organisation, National Firearms Trading Association and the SA Security Federation, which represents the country's growing industry in providing security services.

Also concerned are the various gun clubs. While some of these clubs maintain a high standard, the SAP spokesman said others were "sadly lacking" in their training of gun owners.

07310

Fewer Deaths by Murder Recorded in Soweto in 1987 *34000392c Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 88 p 3*

[Article by Montshiwa Moroke]

[Text] Despite the disturbing weekend crime figures reported by Soweto divisional police headquarters every Monday, the number of people murdered in the sprawling township dropped dramatically last year.

A total of 1,130 people was murdered in Soweto last year, which was 1,508 fewer than in 1986.

These figures were released to THE STAR by the new divisional CID officer for Soweto, Brigadier G van Zyl, this week.

They do not include political or unrest-related killings which are released by the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP in Pretoria.

Brigadier van Zyl said 288 of the violent deaths were caused by firearms, an increase of 32 firearm-related deaths last year. The highest figure recorded was in March when 39 people were fatally shot.

More and more women and young girls fell victim to rapists, particularly in the veld or in their homes.

A continuing problem in Soweto crime was armed robberies, which, at 633, were only four less than in the previous year.

More Burglaries Reported

The worst month was August with 85 armed robberies. A total of 200 illegal firearms was recovered in 1987.

The biggest increase in crime last year was the number of burglaries, especially housebreakings, which increased in the closing months of the year. A total of 2,242 burglaries was reported on business and private homes.

Crime figures released for 1987:

- 1,130 murders compared to 2,638 in 1986.
- 288 murders by firearms compared to 256 in 1986.
- 633 armed robberies compared to 637 in 1986.
- 1,509 cases of rape compared to 1,212 in 1986, an increase of 297.
- 1,551 cars stolen compared to 1,778 in 1986, a decrease of 227. November was the highest with 154 cars stolen.

A total of 2,832 stolen cars was recovered by the police, the best month being September with 279 recoveries.
07310

Friendship Association With Mozambique Created
34420094b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
22 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Former Tanzanian ambassador to our country, Charles Kilewo, was elected on Wednesday to be the president of the Tanzania-Mozambique Friendship Association (TAMOFA) during its organizational meeting.

Kilewo, who is the minister of state in the cabinet of the prime minister and vice president of the Union, was elected by acclamation, despite the fact that he was not present at the meeting.

In turn, Olive Luena, general secretary of the Organization of Tanzanian Catholic Women, was elected vice president, while the post of secretary general went to Andrew Shija, secretary of the party for the region of Rovuma.

Godfrey Nyerere, son of the president of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), Julius Nyerere, was elected treasurer, while Eethi Kamuhanda of the Tanzanian News Agency (SHIHATA) was given the post of secretary of publicity.

The TOMOFA also has an Executive Committee established by Nizar Visram and Daniel Ole Njoolay, both professors of the Tanzanian Institute of Administration of Finances, and Colonel Ferdinand Swai, of the General Barracks of the Army.

The interim president of the organization, Professor Harub Othman, of the University of Dar-es-Salaam, said that the objectives of the TOMOFA will be to collect funds and donations for the people of Mozambique, which is fighting against the armed bandits from South Africa.

At the meeting it was revealed that a Norwegian woman, whose name was not released, gave 15,000 shillings to the organization. (AIM)

13331

Companies Express Dismay Over Drastic Foreign Exchange Cuts

34000398b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Some companies in the textile, clothing, printing, packaging, electronic, electrical and furniture industries have expressed dismay at drastic cuts in foreign-currency allocations for the first half of 1988.

Last week the GAZETTE reported that David Whitehead, one of Zimbabwe's leading textile companies, had been cut by 54%. The article also quoted a CZI spokesman as saying that a small number of companies had been granted a marginal increase, and others had maintained their previous quota levels.

It has now been learned, however, that many companies' allocations have been deeply cut, because allocations to their respective ministries have been severely reduced by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development.

The textile industry employs a total of about 18,000 people around Zimbabwe. Some companies in this sector report cuts in their quota allocations of between 12.5% to 53% or 54%, averaging out at a 40% drop in the currency quotas for the entire industry.

The cuts affect every imported item, including essential dyes and chemicals required for printed and finished fabric manufactured either for export or for the domestic market. Several spokesmen in the textile industry this week said that the quota cuts would have a "very serious" effect on their export efforts abroad as well as in their necessary domestic base, and could well lead to further unemployment for firms already struggling to survive.

Mr Alan Smith, head of the Central African Textile manufacturer's Association (Catma), based in Bulawayo, said that textile firms which export, often at only marginal profits, are finding it increasingly difficult to fund their requirements out of the export revolving fund. It was worth only about 50 to 70 cents out of the local dollar in actual purchasing power and, he said, companies have no control over what inputs they may receive and so cannot plan ahead. Often they do not receive what they most desperately need for manufacturing purposes.

Even local cotton fabrics had to be printed and dyed, he said, as plain white bed-linen and fabrics formed only about 2% of the domestic or export demand.

"Speaking for Catma, I can say that the quota cuts in our sector will drastically affect the textile industry here as a whole," he said.

"We need a strong domestic market to survive in the export market, but if we cannot get the currency we need to do this then our whole basis will be eroded. We cannot anticipate any further growth in employment, and our commitment towards the government policy of increasing turnover and employment will certainly be affected. Most of our textile exporters now are doing so only on a break even margin, or even below that."

Several large electrical or electronic manufacturers report that their latest import allocations for 1988 have been cut back to 1987 first-half quotas after they had received a small increase in the last half of 1987.

"In effect, for our firm this means that we have been cut by about 30% in our import quotas for electrical materials," said one spokesman.

Another executive with a large electronics and radio manufacturing firm said that their import quota this year had been cut back by 30%, but that certain other smaller local firms which had no export performance, and which employed far fewer people had not been cut in their new import allocations.

"Many exporters now are wondering whether they are being cut because they are exporting," said one spokesman in this sector.

"On the one hand the Ministry of Finance encourages exports by providing a 25% bonus if we exceed previous export performance—and then the Ministry of Industry and Technology has wiped out this benefit by cutting our import allocations by more than that percentage benefit."

The printing and packaging sectors have also been very hard hit by cuts in their import allocations of between 30% and 40% for imported essentials, such as paper of various kinds, chemicals and board.

A spokesman for a large greetings-card manufacturer which employs about 40 people said that the survival of the firm was now in doubt.

This firm does not have a single piece of board in stock at present.

"Greetings cards as a means of communication between families of all races are important. But now they are already in very short supply, and soon the shelves at retail stationers are likely to be empty. It is a disaster for us because the 40% cut in our import allocation this half-year for the necessary material is likely to put us out of business," he said.

An independent paper distributing firm in Harare which has also suffered a 40% cut in its import allocation for all necessary paper materials for the local retail stationery market and for the newsprint and publishing industry, said it was a "terrific blow."

"It will have to be merely a holding operation for us as we still try to survive until our allocation is, hopefully, increased," he said.

Critical Situation

"At present we have 6,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space left empty. It should be full of paper. But we have none left. The situation is critical. There is no newsprint available for the publishing firms and good paper needed for annual reports and office stationery will soon not be available."

Several local furniture manufacturers confirmed that their quota allocations for imported hard-wood timber, sawn boards, upholstery requirements and furniture fittings had been cut by about 33%, and that allocations to import veneers had also been cut by about 5%—on top of cuts imposed last year on their quotas.

At least one clothing firm also said that its import allocations for needed shirting materials and suitings had been cut by 19% this period.

In a few other cases some firms, in all these sectors, reported that their "already inadequate" quotas had remained static or had been "very marginally" increased. All said that the lower purchasing power of the Zimbabwe dollar this year would buy less than that gained from their previous quota allowances.

"Zimbabweans generally are going to find a wide range of goods in very short supply from now on," said one manufacturer. "It is not a happy position as far as increased employment goes, this year."

07310

Japanese Feasibility Studies for Industrial Projects Detailed

34000398c Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] A number of Japanese expert delegations are expected to visit Zimbabwe throughout 1988/99 to conduct feasibility studies for the possible establishment of several industrial projects—each of them involving multi-million dollar plants—and most of which would result in significant foreign exchange savings, and in employment creation.

One team from the Japanese Consulting Institute (JCI) was in Harare last week carrying out studies on two of the proposed projects, expected to cost nearly US\$100 million, for the production of calcium carbide and chlor-alkali. The final feasibility report for these two projects is expected around May 1988.

Briefs of the other industrial projects to be investigated were disclosed to the Gazette this week by the Japanese External Trade Organisation (Jetro) office in Harare, which coordinates the visits and progress reports on the projects.

These projects include a mini hydro-power station for the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa), a sugar ethanol project for the Industrial Development Corporation, a butanol project for the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development, a machine tool factory for the Ministry of Industry and Technology, and aluminium industry for Zesa, the refurbishment of three old power stations, also for Zesa, and the production of a local motor vehicle.

The aluminum production project, envisaged to take place in the Eastern Highlands, has two projects: one includes the use of [word missing]-Bassa low-cost power pending further research into Mozambique deposits of bauxite.

The other is investigating the possibility of extracting aluminium from the ashes of Heange Power Station, where, from chemical analysis, it has been discovered that 300 tonnes of aluminium is disposed of very day in ash dump in the form of aluminium oxide.

A butanol project, for the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development, had been discussed for the bio-chemical industry, and also for mixing with diesel oil for various uses. Butanol is an alcohol normally used as an organic solvent.

While no details are yet known about the motor vehicle project this has been described as a "number one" priority by the Ministry of Industry and Technology. The feasibility study has been finished for a machine tools plant in Zimbabwe, and UNIDO is currently studying the potential market in the PTA for such production.

An insular production project has been discussed for years now, but no firm planning decision has been made. It has been suggested by the Japanese Consulting Institute that if the study is to take place, it must run concurrently with malleable iron work in order to make clevis and tongue for the insulators, and strain clamps for the lines.

The Japanese team has also made suggestions for the distillation of coal, adding that some vigorous enterprise could undertake to exploit the coal fields of Sengwe, Beitbridge, and Lower Kariba, in addition to the already-developed plant at Wankie.

Other projects which are to be investigated by the Japanese include the pulp and paper plant (with a capacity of 23,000 tonnes per year) at Mutare, a distribution system for the CSC including a freeze car, a

textile industry for technology to develop the quality of cotton products, and an industrial laboratory for planning, testing, and engineering.

Three power stations, built in 1935, are to be refurbished at Harare, Bulawayo, and Umnyati, while the construction of a dam in the Batoka Gorge has been discussed as a future project.

The representative director of Jetro in Zimbabwe, Mr Komei Nakajima, this week said in an interview that these would be very large and significant projects, that if implemented, would see the expansion of his organisation's role in Zimbabwe from promoting import and export trade to overseas investment.

Since the setting up of the Jetro office in Harare in 1983, Japan had assisted in the financing and in the construction of the Mazowe earth satellite station and in various road construction projects.

Grants to Zimbabwe from September 1980 to December 1985 amounted to approximately \$8 billion, of which \$5.4 million was for regional road expansion programmes, and \$3.3 million for the Mazowe satellite project.

Dealing with trade between the two countries Mr Nakajima said that between 1982 and 1987 there had been a general levelling off of trade between Zimbabwe and Japan. Total trade between the two countries, which amounted to US\$106 million in 1982, fell to US\$99 million in 1984, and US\$94 million in 1986. Trade between the two countries between January and September 1987 amounted to US\$75 million.

Principal Japanese imports from Zimbabwe during 1986 were ferro-chrome, which amounted to 42% of Japanese imports from Zimbabwe, nickel, which accounted for 23% of imports from Zimbabwe, and asbestos (20%). Zimbabwe's imports from Japan mainly consisted of machinery (77%), textile goods (12%), and chemicals (7%). Passenger cars and trucks accounted for 53% of all machinery imports.

Mr Nakajima said that Jetro, which operates 77 offices in 57 countries worldwide, with 10 offices in Africa, was now eager to see the level of trade between the two countries increase, and one area he would like to see developed is the participation of Zimbabwean industries in Japanese trade fairs.

"As the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industries wanted to see the continuous deficit in foreign trade reversed, Jetro was set up as a weapon to open up and exploit overseas markets, and now several missions are coming from Japan to carry out various studies.

"We are keen for Zimbabwe to take part in the two major annual trade fairs in Japan, but since the trade fair that Zimbabwe took part in soon after Independence, there has not been any participation by Zimbabwe in Japan."

One reason he suggested as a possible cause for the reluctance, is an incident which took place at that trade fair, when a Japanese trader offered to buy all the products on display at the Zimbabwe stand, but only admitted liability for payment two years later. "The Jetro representative here then was placed in a very embarrassing position, and some Zimbabwean businessmen felt very disappointed and disillusioned, and so there has been some mistrust. But I hope that private business concerns do start taking part in the Japanese trade fairs again," he said.

07310

Rail Links to Maputo, Swaziland Restored

34000398a Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] Regional rail-links, which were heavily disrupted between December 1987 and January 1988, are now back in operation, Manica Freight Services reports in its latest regional transport update.

In its last fortnightly report, Manica reported derailments on the rail link from Zimbabwe to Beira, on the line via Ressano Garcia, and on the rail link to Swaziland via the Goba Line.

Lines Reopened

Manica this week reports that all the lines are now operational with the rail link to Zimbabwe via Ressano Garcia having been reopened to traffic on January 12, after a derailment had occurred on January 9, 1988.

As for the Beira port position, as at January 18, 1988, 35 shore cranes were operational, while of the 15 out of order, four were under refurbishment. Also operational were 10 of 37 five-tonne shoreside forklifts, seven of 26 three-and-a-half tonne shoreside forklifts, and three of five 20-tonne shoreside forklifts. Berthing delays of up to 24 hours were anticipated for the following week.

The vessel position was as follows: Sea Master was in port, while Ango 537 was expected to arrive on January 22, and Continental Partner was also expected to arrive on the same day. Ronsard 537 was expected to arrive on February 13, while Kolsnaren 537 is expected on March 1.

Port Cranes

At Maputo port, as at January 18, 29 cranes were operational and 30 undergoing repairs. Also, 14 five-tonne forklifts, two 15-tonne forklifts, and five container forklifts were operational.

Both the sugar and coal terminals were vacant, with the next coal loader, M.V. Onilahy, expected to arrive at the Matola terminal on January 19.

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DATE FILMED

30 March 1988